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NOTES

ON THE

MINT-TOWNS AND COINS

OF THE

MOHAMEDANS

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

WITH MAP AND A TABLE SHOWING THE DINARS, DIRHEMS AND FULUS OF THE AMAWEE AND ABBASEE KHALEEFEHS FROM THE YEAR 79 TO 332 A.H.

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BY

EUGENE LEGGETT,

MEMBER OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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PREFACE.

It may authoritatively be said that no branch of study offers so wide a field for historical and geographical research as that of numismatics, taking us back, as it does, to the time of the migration of the Phocian colony into Asia Minor, and connecting us intimately from that time to the present with the mythology, arts, manners, customs and civilisation of every great nation or people during the twenty-five centuries which have elapsed. But, notwithstanding the great stride that has of late years been made in the dissemination of such knowledge, the fact remains that there is no pursuit which presents so many difficulties to the student as that of numismatics; and these obstacles no doubt have in many cases been the means of preventing ardent students from pursuing this interesting study. The absolute necessity of acquiring languages, and the power of being able to decipher the inscriptions and legends, and of understanding the numerous symbols and mythological signs on coins, is recognised from the first: such, however, may be achieved by application and by industry, but the difficulty of determining and locating the place at which a coin may have been struck, though of the highest importance to science, is frequently a problem which the most learned of our numismatists is unable to solve. The numerous etymological changes that have taken place, notably during the past few years, have materially added to the perplexity of the student, and are more particularly to be observed in Oriental literature where the present Hunterian

system prevails. Again, the wanton destruction of cities and towns by successive conquerors of the East leaving behind no trace of the splendour which formerly existed, and in many instances the almost entire annihilation of nations, and the absence of historical records, all combine to render the task of ascertaining and locating Oriental mints one of great difficulty. The actual change of name in many instances is not less bewildering than the variety of ways in which historians as well as travellers and geographers distort them; the introduction of new methods of orthography in course of time naturally leads to a transposition of name so complete as to render the original name unrecognisable, and thus causes great confusion in history and geography.

On this very topic we find that Sir W. Jones, so far back as 1784, in his "Dissertation on the Orthography of Asiatic Words in Roman Letters," remarks: "The ancient Greeks, who made a voluntary sacrifice of truth to the delicacy of their ears, appear to have altered by design almost all the Oriental names, which they introduced into their elegant but romantic histories, and even their more modern geographers, who were too vain perhaps of their own language to learn any other, have strangely disguised the proper appellations of countries, cities and rivers in Asia. Thus Gogra was transformed into Agoranis, or a river of the assembly; Uchah into Oxydracœ, or sharpsighted; and Renas into Aornas, or a rock inaccessible to birds." And later on we find Tabriz, the capital of Azrabeijan, written Tauris or Touraze; Awadh, Avadh for Oude; Ujjain, Ougein, Oojhem for Oojein; &c., &c. The author does not hold himself in any way responsible for the orthography in the following pages or map. He has simply adopted what has been laid down by the latest standard authorities.

The location of the mint-towns and the information respecting them have been most carefully collated from a large number of Maps and Atlases, Gazetteers, Encyclopœdias, Histories, Geographies and other works of reference available to the author, and though wherever possible, the latitude and longitude have been given, it is necessary to observe that the author does not pretend to give the definite position of cities long since extinct, but has endeavoured to show where the mint-town is alleged to have stood. Some of the towns are not to be found in any modern atlas or other ordinary work of reference, and a comparison will show how greatly authors vary in their accounts of places and countries visited at different periods, and with but few exceptions the latitude and longitude of a town are given differently. No mint-town has been located in the map without authority, but notwithstanding most diligent search and inquiry, several still remain unidentified.

The author has to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. C. J. Rodgers for the valuable assistance he has at all times kindly rendered, without which the extensive list of Pathan and Moghal mint-towns could not have been included in the map or notes, and the author gratefully tenders his thanks to this gentleman for the same.

The mint-towns include those given in the eight volumes of the British Museum Catalogues of Oriental coins; those mentioned by the late E. T. Rogers Bey in his Notes on Amawee and Abbasee Coins; and those on coins in the collections of C. J. Rogers, Esq., of Amritsar, Colonel Guthrie, and also of the author.

In presenting with these pages a table showing the dinars, dirhems and fulus of the Amawee and Abbasee Khaleefehs

between the years 79 and 332 A. H., it is hoped that the ready reference it will afford to the coins of these dynasties of any particular date or mint will be found of special practical value and interest to the numismatist. The coins have been represented by symbols recognisable at a glance, and include the coins in the British Museum and abovementioned cabinets.

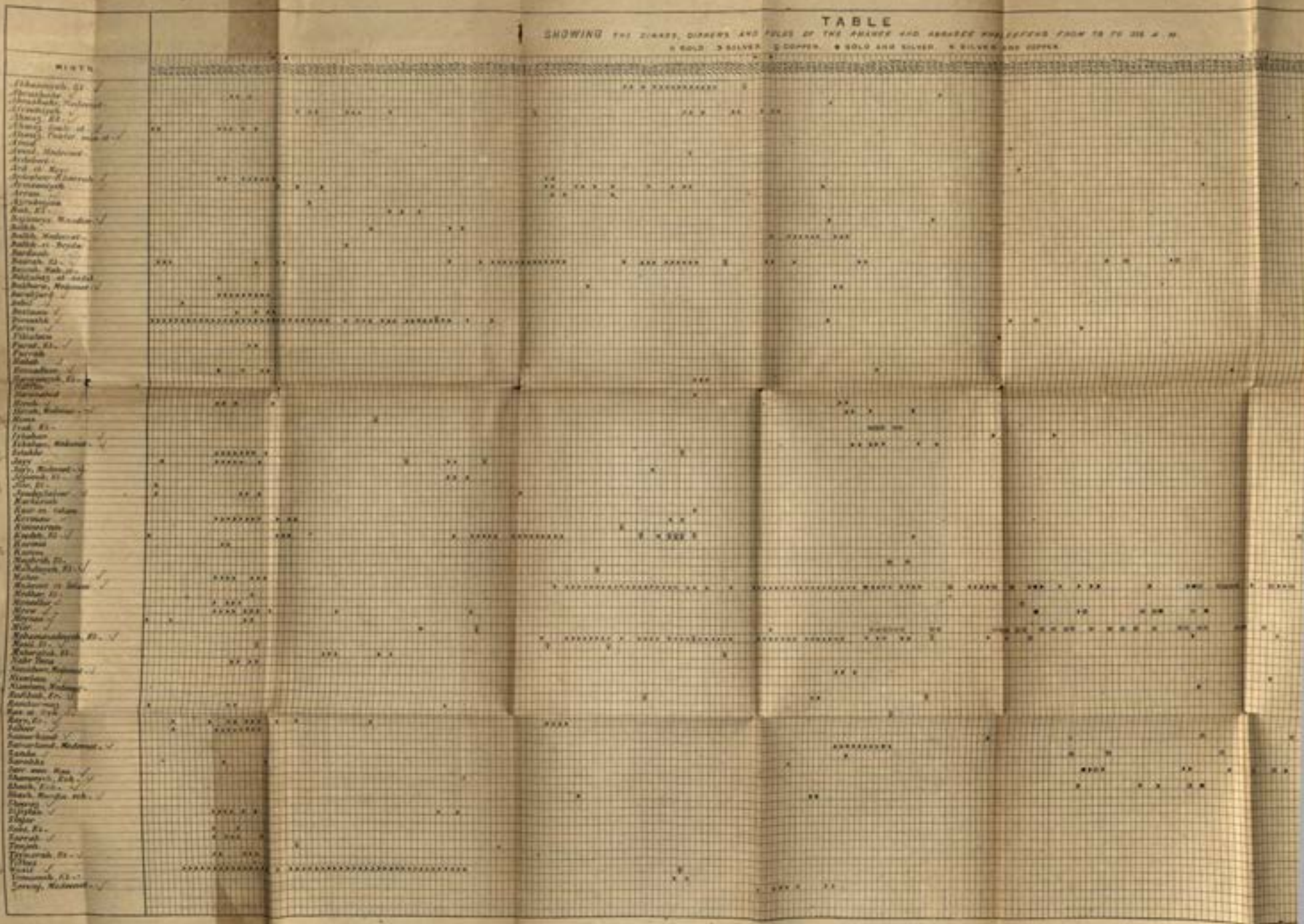
Though no pains have been spared to render the work as complete and accurate as possible, it is not improbable that many errors have been overlooked, and it is not without much diffidence that it is offered to the Numismatic world. Should it succeed in lessening the difficulties which surround the student, and thus be of some assistance to him, the labour involved in the preparation of these pages will not be regretted.

KURRACHEE.
April 1885.

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER, DIRECTION AND FORCE OF THE PRIMARY AND ASSOCIATED MINERAL VEINS FROM 10 TO 200 A. M.

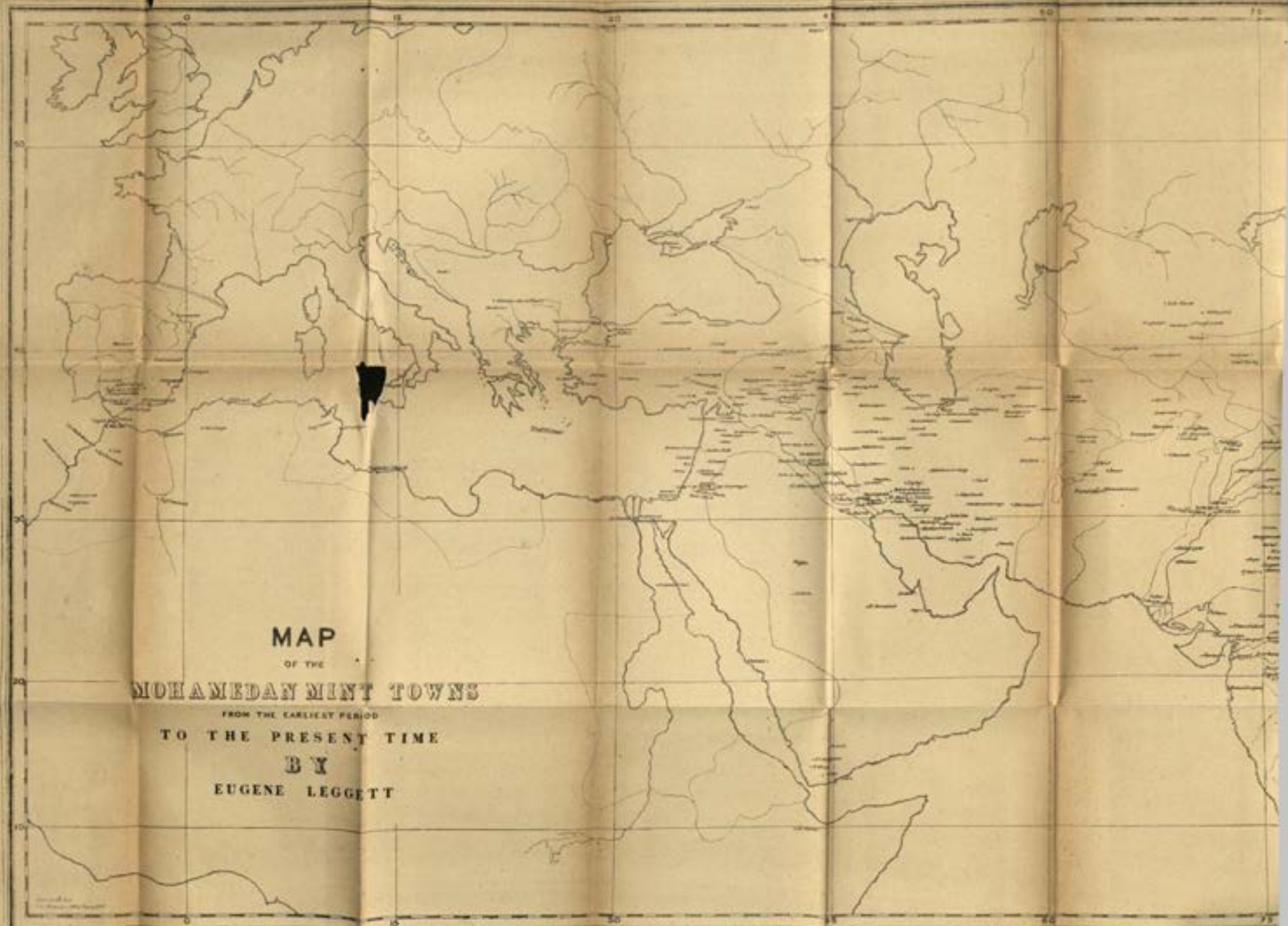
× GOLD · SILVER · COPPER · GOLD AND SILVER · SILVER AND COPPER



TABLE

SHOWING THE DEBARS, DEBARS AND [illegible] OF THE ARRIVED AND ARRIVED PHILOSOPHY FROM 70 TO 100 A. M.

○ GOLD. ● SILVER. ○ COPPER. ● GOLD AND SILVER. ● SILVER AND COPPER.


MAP
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NOTES

ON THE

MINT-TOWNS AND COINS

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AAL, EL. العال

A town in Syria, formerly called Elealeh, in lat. 31° 46′ N., long. 35° 52′ E. Rogers Bey's collection contains a coin of this mint.

ABBASEEYEH, EL. العباسية

Situate near Koofeh, in lat. 32° 2′ N., long. 44° 15′ E. Abbasee coins of this mint date from 157 to 172 A.H.

ABERKOOH. ابركوه

A town in Farsistan; lat. 31° 20′ N., long 53° 37′ E. The B. M. has two coins of Shah Rukh struck here in 821 and 828 A.H.

ABRASHAHR. ابرشهر

The old name for Neesaboor, meaning "high town," which was one of the four principal cities in Khorassan.

An Amawee mint. The coins date 92, 93 and 95.

ADEN. عدن

A town of great antiquity, situate on the south coast of Arabia, in lat. 12° 50′ N., long. 45° 15′ E. It formed part of Yemen under the ancient Hemyarite kings, and has been identified with the Eden of Ezekiel. About 525 A.D., Yemen, with Aden, fell to the Abyssinians; but in 575 they were ousted by the Persians. The rising Mohamedan power reached Aden ten years after the Hijrah, and it became subject successively to the Amawee Khaleefehs, the Abbasee (749 A.D.), and the Karamite Khaleefehs (905), until the period of Yemen independence under its own Imams (1032 A.D.). In 1038, Aden was captured by the Chief of Lahej, and remained under his successors till 1137. During

the next three centuries it was frequently taken and retaken by the conflicting powers in the south of Arabia. About the year 1500, the then Yemen Imam constructed the aqueduct of 9 miles from Bir Mahait into Aden, the ruins of which still exist. For some years after this period Aden passed through many vicissitudes, being alternately taken and retaken by the Portuguese, the Egyptians, and Turks, falling finally into the hands of the British in 1839. The Benee Zurey dynasty struck coins here in 556 A.H.

ADREENEH. ادرينة

Or Adrianople, is a city in European Turkey, in lat. 41° 0′ N., long. 26° 0′ E. It was founded by the Emperor Hadrian on the site of the ancient Orestia. It was the capital of the Ottoman Empire from 1366 to 1453 A.D. The B. M. possesses many coins of this mint belonging to the Othmanlee dynasty.

ÆLIA. ايليا

The ancient capital of the Holy Land; lat. 31° 46′ N., long. 35° 16′ E. The name Ælia was given to Jerusalem after the city was rebuilt and colonised by Ælius Hadrian, and was probably used only on coins and in state papers. The Hebrew name for this city was Kagushah; the Greeks called it Hierosolyma. By the Arabs it was generally known as El-Khoddes, "the holy," with the occasional addition of El-Sheriff, "the noble;" and by the Turks Cudsumbaric or Coudsheriff. It is now generally known in the East as Beit-ul-Mukdess (the residence of holiness). It was taken by the Persians in the 7th century, but shortly fell into the hands of Abu-Obeidah, the general of Omar, in A. H. 16; A.D. 637. The Crusaders obtained possession of it in A.D. 1099, and founded a kingdom which lasted till 1187, when it was taken by Saladin, King of Egypt. In 1517, Selim, Emperor of the Turks, annexed it together with all Syria to the Turkish Empire, under which it continues. The collection of Rogers Bey contains a coin of this mint.

AFREEKIYEH. افريقية

A town and seaport of Tunis, near Cape Afrikeah, in lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 11° 0′ E. It was formerly a strong and important fortress, but is now insignificant. Amawee coins of this mint date between 103 and 118 A.H., and those of the Abbasee between 167 and 182.

AGHMAT. اغمات

A fortified town of Morocco, on the river of the same name, on the north declivity of Mount Atlas, in lat. 31° 4′ N., long. 8° 0′ W. The B. M. Cat. describes seven coins of the Murabit dynasty struck here between 486 and 533 A.H.

AGRAH. آگرہ

Situate in the North-Western Provinces, in lat. 27° 10′ N., long. 78° 5′ E. In the beginning of the 16th century, Sekander Lodi considerably enlarged Agrah, then an inconsiderable village, and bestowed on it the rank of an imperial city, and made it the capital of his dominions under the name of Badulghur. In 1566 it was further enlarged by the Emperor Akbar, who changed its name to Akbarabad, and it continued to be the seat of the Moghal government until the year 1647, when Delhi was declared the capital by the Emperor Shah Jehan, from which period the decline of Agrah may be dated. Baber died at Agrah in 1530. The titles Mustaqur-ul-Mulk, Mustaqur-ul-Khilafat, and Dar-ul-Adl Agrah, which are found on the Moghal coins, refer to this city. Akbar died at Agrah in 1605. Suri and Moghal coins of this mint are very numerous. The name Agrah appears on the coins of Baber, Akbar and Jehangir.

AGHRANATAH. اغرناطہ

The Moorish name for Gharnatah or Granada. The Murabit dynasty coined here between 515 and 523 A.H.

AHMEDABAD. احمداباد

This city has been variously romanized as Amedabant, Amedavat, Ahmadabath, Ahmadavad, but is properly Ahmedabad, "the abode of Ahmed Shah," the second Mussulman king of Gujerat, who founded it in the year 1413 on the site of the more ancient city of Ashawal. In 1573, it was, with the rest of Gujerat, subjugated by Akbar. It is situated on the bank of the river Sabarmati, in Gujerat, lat. 23° 1′ N., long. 72° 38′ E. It was one of the four cities allowed to coin gold for the Imperial administration in the time of Jehangir, and was a Moghal mint of considerable celebrity. During the 16th and 17th centuries Ahmedabad was one of the most splendid cities of Western India.

AHMEDNAGAR. احمد نگر

This city was founded on the site of the ancient town of Binjar, in lat. 19° 5′ N., long. 74° 55′ E., by Ahmed Shah Nizam Shah, after whom it was named. This name is found on the coins of Aurungzieb and his successors.

AHMEDSHAHI. احمد شاهي

The present city of Kandahar, in lat. 31° 37′ N., long. 63° 30′ E., was projected by Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani dynasty, and on that account this city is styled Ahmedshahi in all public documents, and on the coins of Ahmed Shah.

AHWAZ, EL. الاهواز

A town in Khuzistan; lat. 31° 9′ N., long. 48° 44′ E. The name of Ahwaz occurs early in the annals of Islam, but the date of its foundation is unknown. It was probably founded by the first Khaleefehs of the Ommaide dynasty. The zenith of its prosperity was attained under the earlier Khaleefehs of the house of Abbas, but it did not long survive their fall. The modern town Ahwaz occupies but a small portion of the site of the old city, on the eastern bank of the Karun, and exhibits a mean and solitary appearance when contrasted with an immense mass of ruins. In 795 A.H., Ahwaz submitted to the army of Timur. This mint occurs on Amawee and Abbasee coins, and on those of two later dynasties between 130 and 448 A.H.,

AHWAZ, SOOK-EL. سوق الاهواز

The mart or emporium of El Ahwaz in lat. 31° 5′ N., long. 48° 43′ E. The Amawee and Abbasee Khaleefehs struck a few coins at this mint.

AHWAZ, TUSTER-MIN-EL. تستر من الاهواز

The author has seven Abbasee coins of this mint between 283 and 301 A.H.

AHWAZ, EL-ASKAR-M-EL. العسكر من الاهواز

Only one coin of this mint is represented in the B. M. Cat.

AJMIR. اجمير

A city in Rajpootana, lat. 26° 27′ N., long. 74° 43′ E. It was founded by Raja Aja in the year 145 A.D., and underwent many dynastic changes during the middle ages. It formed

the capital of the Moghal empire during several years of Jehangir's reign. Nearly all the Moghal Emperors struck coins at this place, especially Akbar, and it was a gold-mint of Jehangir.

AKBARABAD. اکبرآباد

This was the name given by Akbar to Agrah in 1566 A.D., and appears on numerous coins of his successors.

AKBARNAGAR. اکبرنگر

Now a mere collection of mud huts in Bengal, in lat. 25° 2′ N., long. 87° 52′ E., called Rajmahal. The ruins of the old Mohamedan city of Akbarnagar are buried in rank jungle, and extend about 4 miles west of the modern town. Man Sinh, Akbar's Rajpoot General, in 1592 selected Rajmahal (formerly Agmahal) to be the capital of Bengal. Coins of Jehangir and Aurungzieb were struck at this mint.

AKHSEEKET. اخسیکت

A city in Mawaran Nahr, the capital of Farghanah, on the banks of the river Esh-Shash; lat. 41° 36′ N., long. 70° 52′ E. The B. M. has only one coin of this mint struck by Nasr II. of the Samanee dynasty in 307 A. H., and the author one dated 397, struck by El-Kadir.

AKHTARNAGAR. اخترنگر

This name is met with in connection with that of Oude, and was probably the Mohamedan name given to that place. It is found on the coins of Mohamed Shah and the Nawabs of Oude.

AKKA. عکہ

A fortified city and seaport of Syria, at the foot of Mount Carmel; lat. 32° 55′ N., long. 35° 3′ E. It is celebrated for the memorable sieges which it sustained. Its oldest name was Accho, which was changed to that of Ptolemais during the sovereignty of the Greeks in Syria. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1191 under Philip Augustus of France and Richard I. of England, when it was generally known by the name of Acre, or St. Jean d'Acre. In 1291, it was retaken by the Saracens, when the old name of Accho was revived. In 1401 the shores of the Mediterranean were scoured by the

army of Timur under Shah Rukh, and Acre was pillaged and devastated. The B. M. Cat. describes one coin struck by El-Mustansir of the Fatimee Khaleefehs at this place in 463, and one silver and one copper of Abd-el-Mejeed, dated 1256.

AKSHEHR. اقشهر

Meaning "white city," is situate in Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 38° 23′ N., long. 31° 38′ E. It is the ancient Philomelion of Strabo. There is one coin of this mint struck by Ala-ud-deen of the Ameers of Karaman, dated 756 A.H.

ALAMGIRPUR. عالم گیر پور

This name is found upon the coins of Aurungzieb only.

ALMORAH. المورة

Chief town in the Kumaun District, North-Western Provinces. It stands on the crest of a ridge, and for centuries formed one of the strongholds of its native rulers, in whose history it played an important part; lat. 29° 35′ N., long. 79° 41′ E. Almorah is met with on the pice of Shah Alam II. The mint mark is two punjas or five fingers.

ALWAR. الور

Capital of the Native State of the same name, situate in lat. 27° 34′ N., long. 76° 38′ E. It is said to have been built by Nikumpa Rajpoots, and has been in the hands successively of Khanzadas, Moghals, Pathans, Jats and Narukas. This name is only met with on the coins of Sher Shah.

AMID. آمد

The capital of the province so called was known as Karatchah Hamid, Amida, or Diarbekar, from the strength and blackness of the walls; lat. 37° 56′ N., long. 40° 8′ E. This celebrated city was demolished by Sapor or Shahpoor in the 4th century; it was rebuilt and again destroyed by the Persians in A. D. 505; and was afterwards sacked by Tamerlane, and several succeeding Mohamedan conquerors. The B. M. has one dirhem of this mint dated 308; and three copper coins dated 614, 617 and 621; also four of the Othmanlee dynasty, dated 982, 1003, 1013 and 1049.

AMMAN. عمان

Amman or Ammon (the ancient Rabbah, the capital of the Ammonites, was rebuilt and called Philadelphia by the Greeks,) is now a ruined city of Syria; lat. 31° 56′ N., long. 36° 59′ E. There are two coins of this mint in the B. M. of the Buweyhee dynasty, dated 367 and 386.

AMUL. آمل

Amol or Amul, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, in lat. 36° 30′N., long 52° 25′ E, is now in ruins. It was subjugated by Timur in A. H. 794. A coin dated 356 of the Samanee dynasty, one dated 365 of the Ziyaree dynasty, and one of Togha-Timur, dated 738, are described in the B. M. Cat.

AMUL, MEDEENET. آمل مدينة

Rogers Bey mentions coins with this prefix of Medeenet.

ANDALUS, EL. الاندلس

In the 27th year A. H., 648 A.D., it is said that Abdullah Rauffia passed into Spain, the southern part of which, called by the Orientals Andalus, was subjugated by the Mohamedans. It is the first enterprise recorded in the annals of Islam as being undertaken on the part of the Arabs against Western Europe. In A.H. 92, the troops of the Khelaufut, under Tarik, said to be the son of Zeiand, passed over into Spain, and after an arduous conflict, of which the king seated on his throne was a spectator, the Arabians were ultimately victorious. The monarch was killed on the field of battle, and Andalusia, with an immense booty, became the reward of the conquerors. The B. M. possesses many coins of this mint, ranging from 108 A.H. to 482 A.H.

ANKOOREEYEH. انكورية

In lat. 40° 2′ N., long. 32° 57′ E. This city was the metropolis of all Galatia, and was known as Ancyra, Angora, and also as Angouriah. It is said to have been founded by Midas, and was visited by Alexander. Augustus greatly enlarged and beautified it, and the inhabitants erected a temple of white marble to him, and called their city Sebaste. About 804 A.H., the city became tributary to Timur. One Mongol coin of this mint is described in the B. M. Cat., date 7xx.

ANTAKIYEH. انطاكيه

Antakia or Antioch, anciently known by the several names of Antiochia, Antigonia, Theopolis, Seleucis, Epiphane, and Riblata, was situate in Syria, in lat. 36° 11′ N., long. 36° 7′ E. It was once greater and richer than Rome itself, but was frequently visited by earthquakes. It formed the seat of the Syro-Macedonian kings for many centuries, and passed into the hands of the Romans. It was rebuilt by the Emperor Justinian in A.D. 529, and was by him named Theopolis, "the city of God," because of the number of Christians and Jews who flocked there. In A.H. 16, the city surrendered to Abu-Obeidah, and was peopled by Mohammedans. It was conquered by Timur in 803 A.H. It has now little but its name to distinguish it. There is one coin of this mint of the Seljook dynasty of Er-Room, date 671.

ARTUK. ارتك

A town in Turkistan, lat. 36° 57′ N., long. 61° 3′ E. This mint furnishes two coins of the Mongols of Persia, one dated 739, and the other without date.

ARDEBEEL. اردبيل

Or Ardabil, situate in the province of Azerbijan, on the Karasu, in lat. 38° 9′ N., long. 48° 19′ E., was also called Abadan-i-Firooz, "the abode of happiness." It is remarkable as the original family seat of the Sophi, or Suffavean dynasty of kings, who ruled Persia during the 16th and 17th centuries. This city possessed a fine library, which was sent to Russia, when the place surrendered to Count Soukhtaline. There is one Abbasee coin, dated 311 A.H., with this name on it.

ARD-EL-HEYR. ارض الحير

Now known as Kerbela, or Meshed Hossein, is a town in Asiatic Turkey in lat. 32° 38′ N., long. 44° 33′ E. It owes its sanctity and importance to the great historic event of the martyrdom of Hossein, the son of Ali and Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet. This mint only adds one Abbasee coin, dated 223, to our National collection.

ARDESHEER KHURRAH. اردشيرخره

A town in the province of Fars, known as Firozabad, in lat. 28° 42′ N., long. 52° 48′ E. This city is distinguished as

having been built by Ardeshir Babegan, the first of the Sassanian monarchs, and for having in its vicinity some traces of his dynasty. A few coins of this mint are met with between the years 90 and 144 A. H.

ARDUN, EL-. الاردن

A District in Syria, including the Ghor, Tabariyeh, Sur and Akkah. The only coins of this mint are described by Rogers Bey.

ARKOT. ارکات

A town in the North Arcot District, lat. 12° 55′ N., long. 79° 24′ E., formerly the capital of the Nawabs of the Carnatic. Historically Arcot is of great interest, but few traces of its former power remain. Farrukhsir, Alamgir II., Mohamed Shah and Shah Alam II., all struck coins at this place.

ARMEENIYEH. ارمينية

The coins bearing this name range between 100 and 277 A. H.

ARRAJAN. ارّجان

A ruined town in Fars, in lat. 30° 42′ N., long. 50° 26′ E., known also as Arregan. This mint furnishes us with four coins dated 275, 328, 330 and 348 A. H.

ARRAN. ارّان

An extensive province separated from Azrabeijan by the river Er-Ross. Three Abbasee coins, dated 145, 147 and 155 A.H., have the name of Arran on them.

ARZEN. ارزن

A town in Turkey in Asia, lat. 38° 10′ N., long. 41° 18′ E. The B. M. Cat. describes two coins of the Mongols of Persia, of this mint, one dated 741.

ARZENJAN. ارزنجان

A town in Asiatic Turkey in lat. 39° 38′ N., long. 39° 54′ E. The few Seljook and Mongol coins of this mint that are met with range between 660 and 747 A. H., and one of Shah Rukh, dated 845. There are also three coins of the Ameers of Karaman, dated 762, 765 and 768.

ARZENJAN, MEDEENET. مدينة ارزنجان

This prefix occurs on four coins of the Seljookees of Er-Room.

ARZ-ER-ROOM. ارزالروم

This is the Arz or Arza of the ancient kingdom of Armenia, in lat. 39° 57′ N., long. 41° 20′ E. It was founded, as tradition says, by a grandson of Moab. When it formed part of the Greek dominions, the affix of "Room" was given to it. It is still the chief, and next to Bagdad, the largest city of Turkey in Asia. The B. M. has two coins of the Mongols of Persia with this name on them without date, and two coins of Ahmed I. and Mustafa I. of the Othmanlee dynasty, dated 1014 and 1031.

ASKALAN. عسقلان

A town on the coast of Palestine, in lat. 31° 39 N., long. 34° 32′ E., distinguished in Jewish history as a city of the Philistines. It was successively under the Assyrians, Persians, Greeks and Romans. In 23 A. H., Mauweiah, the son of Abu Suffeyan, who succeeded his brother Yezzeid in the government of Damascus, captured the city. The fortifications were demolished in the 13th century, and the ruins are known by the Arabs as "Djaurah," or the abode of evil spirits. There is one coin of El-Amir of the Fatimee Khaleefehs, without date, bearing this mint.

ASKAR MUKRAM. عسكرمكرم

An important town in Khuzistan, in lat. 31° 40′ N., long. 48° 56′ E. Rogers Bey mentions coins of this mint.

ASTARABAD. استراباد

Astrabad, or Istrabad, the chief city of the province of the same name, is situate in lat. 36° 50′ N., long. 54° 26′ E., on the south-east of the Caspian Sea. It is believed to have been built towards the end of the 1st century A.H. by Yezzeid ibn Mahlook, an Arab general. There are three coins of the house of Timur with this mint on them, two dated 830 and 839.

ASTARABAD, MEDEENET. مدينة استراباد

One coin, dated 775 A. H., has the prefix of Medeenet.

ATRABULUS. اطرابلس

Another name for Tarabulus or Tripolis. The B. M. possesses one Amawee copper coin of this mint, dated 100 A.H.

ATTOK. اٹک

A town and fortress in Rawal Pindi District, Punjaub, in lat. 33° 53′ N., long. 72° 16′ E. Mohamedan historians call it Atak Benares, in contradistinction to Katak Benares in Orissa. Akbar coined copper here, the mint being styled Atak Benares. Mohamed Shah and Ahmed Shah also struck coins here.

AURUNGABAD. اورنگ آباد

A considerable city in lat. 19° 54′ N., long. 75° 22′ E., founded by Alamgir before his accession to the throne, near the celebrated fortress of Dowlatabad in Dekkan. He named it Khojesteh Booniad, or "the happy mansion," but it was generally known as Aurungabad, in compliment to the name of Aurungzieb, by which name Alamgir was distinguished before his accession to the throne. This mint is only met with on the coins of Aurungzieb.

AZAK. ازاق

Azof or Azov, called by the Turks Assak, is a town in S. Russia, and once contained a fortress of great celebrity. It was called Tanais by the Greeks, and Tana by the Genoese, who held it in the 13th century, but were driven out by Tamerlane in 1392. It subsequently fell into the hands of the Khans of Crimea, the Turks, and finally the Russians. Lat. 47° 8′ N., long. 39° 10′ E. The Golden Horde minted here between the years 759 and 768 A.H.

AZAK BELED ازاق بلد

This prefix is found on two coins dated 782 and 787, A. H.

AZEMMOR, MEDEENET. مدينة ازمور

A fortified seaport town on the Atlantic, 122 miles N.N.W. of Morocco, on the mouth of the river Morbeya (Um-er-biegh), lat. 33° 18′ N., long. 8° 13′ W. There is one coin of El-Mustansir, of the Benee Mereen dynasty, without date, in the B. M.

AZIMABAD. عظیما باد

Another name by which the city of Patna was known. Aurungzieb coined here during the last year of his reign. Shah Alam I. and Farrukhsir also coined here under this title.

AZMERE. ازمير

This name refers to Smyrna, a famous city and seaport of Asia Minor, situate in lat. 38° 27′ N., long. 27° 12′ E. By the Ottomans it is called Izmir. In 1402 it was ruined by Timur. There are two coins in the B. M., dated 1106 of this mint, struck by Mustafa II. of the Othmanlee dynasty.

AZRABEIJAN. ازربيجان

Also written Ajerbijan, Adjerbijan, and Azerbijan, "the country of fire," is a province of Persia comprising the ancient Media Atropatene, lying between Upper Armenia and the Caspian Sea. It derives its name from being the sacred country of the followers of Zoroaster, or the worshippers of fire. One Amawee coin, dated 105 A. H., is described by Rogers Bey.

BAALA-BEKK. بعلبک

The ruins of this city, the Baalath of Scripture, now known as Baalbec, are in Syria, in lat. 34° 3′ N., long. 36° 11′ E. The name in Syriac, signifies "the city of the sun," and was called by the Greeks Heliopolis. It was a place of great renown and importance, till the invasion by Khaled in the reign of the Khaleefeh Omar, in A. H. 14, after which it rapidly fell into decay, and was subsequently pillaged and destroyed by Timur in A. H. 803; A. D. 1400. The B. M. Cat. mentions two copper coins of this mint, without date.

BAB, EL-. الباب

A town in Syria, lat. 36° 16 N., long. 37° 14′ E. There are three coins of El-Bab of the Amawee dynasty, dated 118, 120 and 123 A. H.

BABIRT, MAADIN. معدن بابرت

This mint is represented by one coin of the Seljookees of Er-Room, date uncertain.

BADAKHSHAN. بدخشان

An ancient city of Great Bukharia in the province of Balkh, on the northern bank of the Amu or Oxus; lat. 37° 9′ N., long. 70° 33′ E. It derived its importance from being the rendezvous of the caravans from Bactria and the Caspian Gates, to Little Thibet and China. The B. M. possesses only one coin by Maadhdham Shah of the House of Timur, without date.

BADAON. بداون

An ancient city in N.-W. Provinces, in lat. 28° 2′ N., long. 79° 9′ E., on the banks of the river Sot. The old city stands on a commanding eminence, and contains the fort whose enormous ramparts of early architecture gird it round on three sides. It is supposed to have been founded by Budh, an Ahir prince, about A. D. 905, and was held by his descendants till the invasion of Sayyid Sálár Masaud Gházi, the nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni in 1028 A. D. It was sacked by Kutab-ud-din in 1186, and was the seat of government under the Pathans and Moghals till 1571. Copper coins of Akbar were struck here.

BADLIS. بدليس

A town of Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 38° 26′ N., long. 42° 8′ E., near which the army of Suleyman the Magnificent was signally defeated by the Persians, A.D. 1554. According to Koordish tradition it was founded after the flood by a direct descendant of Noah. Two coins struck by the Ameers of Badlis, without date, are in the national collection.

BAGHCHIH SERAI. باغچه سراي

Baktchesarai, correctly Baghtcheh Sarai, the "Palace of the Gardens," is a Tartar town of the Crimea, in lat. 44° 44′ N., long. 33° 53′ E. The Khans of Krim struck coins in this city between 1172 and 1197 A. H.

BAGHDAD. بغداد

The modern name given to Medeenet-es-Selam. This name was used on coins by the Mongols, who minted here between the years 678 and 810 A. H., and by the Kara-Kuyunli and Othmanlee dynasties between 814 and 1255 A. H.

BAIBIRT. بائبرت

A large town in Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 40° 16′ N., long. 40° 10′ E., formerly a stronghold of the Genoese, and contains remains of their fortifications. There are four coins in the B. M. struck by the Mongols of Persia between 731 and 741 A. H.

BAIRAT. بيرات

A town in Jeypur District, lat. 27° 23′ N., long. 76° 10′ E. Akbar had a silver and copper mint here, and Shah Jehan one for copper coins.

BAJUNEYS, MAADIN-. معدن بجنيس

This name appears on one Abbasee coin, dated 209 A. H.

BALENSIYEH. بلنسيه

The city of Valencia is the capital of the province in Spain of the same name. Lat. 39° 28′ N., long. 0° 20′ W. It formed a part of the kingdom or khalifate of Cordova under the Moors, and was for several years alternately in the possession of the Moors and Spaniards. Two coins of this mint, struck by Abd-el-Melik of the Amirees dynasty, one dated 456, are mentioned in the B. M. Cat.

BALKH. بلخ

Is situated in lat. 36° 47′ N., long. 67° 23′ E., on the right bank of the river Adirsiah or Balkh, and was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Bactria. It is said to have been built by Kyamoors, or Cyrus, the founder of the Persian monarchy, and was named" "Amu-l-Beled, " mother of cities." After its conquest by Alexander the Great it was known by the Greeks as Zariasha or Bactria. In the 3rd century A.D., the city became subject to Artaxerxes the Persian, and subsequently to the Khaleefehs. The whole city was devastated by Jenguiz Khan in A.H. 619, A.D. 1222, and the whole population was destroyed by the fury of the inexorable Moghals. Timur attached Balkh to his empire, and Aurungzieb held the government there in his youth. It was at last invaded by the great Nadir Shah, and after passing to the Afghans, it was in 1820 taken by the king of Bokhara. This mint is to be found on the coins of many dynasties between the years 128 and 430 A.H.

BALKH-EL-BEYDA. بلخ البيضا

This mint is represented by only one Amawee coin, dated 111 A. H.

BALKH, MEDEENET. مدينة بلخ

This prefix is met with on the coins of the Abbasee dynasty between 182 and 196 A. H.

BAMIYAN. بامیان

Lies in lat. 34° 49′ N., long. 67° 28′ E., near Balkh, and was the site of a strong fortress. It is said to have been the first Bactrian town entered by Alexander, and it is conjectured

that it is the Drapsaca of Arrian, but there are no authentic records of its origin. It is celebrated for its caves and idols of great height. These were mutilated by Jenguiz, Timur, Aurungzieb, and Timur Shah Durani in succession. The fortress after a most determined and sanguinary defence was carried by storm by Jenguiz, and every living creature—man and beast—put to death. This mint adds only one coin to the B. M. collection struck by Mohamed of the Khuwarezm Shah dynasty. Date illegible.

BANARAS. بنارس

A large and famous city of a province of the same name in the N.-W. Provinces of Hindostan, in lat. 25° 18′ N., long. 83° 3′ E., which may be considered as the Hindoo capital, as Delhi was that of the Mohamedans. Its proper name is Váránasi, from the two streams on the confluence of which it was situated. It is also spoken of as Casi, or Cashi Banaras, to indicate the sacred city of pilgrimage and the seat of Buddhism. In 1194, Banaras was taken by Mohamed Ghori, who destroyed the idols and temples. It again fell into the hands of the Hindoos in the 18th century. A copper mint of Akbar. The later Moghals struck gold and silver coins here with the title Mohamedabad Banaras.

BANJHEER. بنجهير

Benjhier, also Panjahir, is a town situate in Afghanistan, near Balkh, lat. 35° 0′ N., long. 69° 29′ E. There is in the B. M. only one coin of Yacoob of the Saffarees dynasty, dated 260, struck at this mint. The author also possesses one.

BARAN, EL-. البارا ن

A town supposed to be the modern Bayan, situate between Anderab and Cabul, in lat. 34° 40′ N., long. 69° 11′ E. The B. M. possesses five coins struck at Baran belonging to the Mongols of Persia, between 698 and 743 A. H., and one of the Kara-Kuyunli dynasty, without date. The author has one of Aboo-saeed, dated 733 A. H.

BARDA'AH. برد عة

A city on the river Kurr in lat. 40° 20′ N., long. 46° 10′ E. It is celebrated as the residence of Keydafah, the Queen of the Amazons. It surrendered to Timur in A. H. 788. The B. M. has one Abbasee coin of this mint struck by Moatemid

in the year 277 A.H. Two coins of the Mongols of Persia were also struck here, the dates of which are illegible.

BARDASEER. بردسير

A town in the province of Kerman, in lat. 30° 45′ N., long. 57° 35′ E. This mint adds one coin of Kara-Arslan of the Seljookees of Kerman, dated 462 A. H.

BARELI. بريلي

Now Bareilly, in lat. 28° 22′ N., long. 79° 26′ E. It is the most populous city in Rohilkhand in the N.-W. Provinces of Hindostan, in the district of the same name. The city was founded, it is said, about the year 1537 A.D. by Bas Deo and Barel Deo, from the latter of whom it derives its name. This was a silver mint of Aurungzieb and his successors down to Shah Alam II.

BARHANPUR. برهانپور

A town in the Nimar District, Central Provinces, in lat. 21° 18′ N., long. 76° 16′ E. It was founded in 1400 A.D., by Nasir Khan, the first independent prince of the Furukhi dynasty of Khandesh, and was called by him after the famous Shaikh Burhan-ud-din of Dowlatabad. It was annexed by Akbar in 1600, and formed the seat of Government of the Dekkan Princes of the Empire till 1635, when Aurungabad took its place. It played an important part in the wars of the Empire, particularly in the reign of Aurungzieb. A gold and silver mint of nearly all the Moghal Emperors.

BARJEEN. بارجين

A town of Persia, lat. 33° 8′ N., long. 59° 49′ E. One copper coin of Jani-beg, dated 753 A. H., represents this mint.

BASRAH, EL-. البصرة

This ancient city of Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 30° 26′ N., long. 47° 56′ E., is also known as Bassorah, Basra, Balsora, and Bussorah. By the Arabs it is known as El-Sura, signifying the stony soil on which it is built. It was erected by Autebah, the son of Ghuzwaun, one of the Prophet's companions, in the reign of Omar in A.H. 15. The present city of the same name is about 8 miles from the ruins of the old Basrah. There are a great many coins of this mint belonging to the Amawee, Abbasee, Buweyhee, Great Seljookees, and Jelairs dynasties, between the years 80 and 777 A.H.

BASRAH, MAH-EL-. ماء البصرة

A name applied to Nahavend, as well as to Hamazan and Kum, because they were conquered by the people of El-Basrah. We have only one coin struck here by El-Muktefee, of the Abbasee Khaleefehs, date 292.

BAZGHIS. بذغيس

A town in Khorassan, lat. 34° 27′ N., long. 58° 38′ E. Rogers Bey mentions coins of this mint.

BEDA'H. بدعة

A seaport town of Arabia in lat. 25° 16′ N., long. 50° 40′ E. The B. M. possesses three coins of this mint.

BEJAYEH. بجاية

In lat. 37° 1′ N., long. 4° 51′ E., to the eastward of Algiers, lies the seaport of Bujeya, an important place in ancient times. In 1051, Abubekr bin Omar, or as the Spanish authors call him, Abu Texefien, an Arab malcontent, aided by a large army, rebelled and drove out the Arabian Sheikhs not only out of Numidia and Lybia, but also out of the western districts. In the 13th century the descendants of those Sheikhs or princes regained their dominions, and divided the kingdom of Algiers into the provinces of Tremecen, Tenez, Algiers proper, and Bujeyah. This name appears on one coin of the Muwahids, the name of the prince and date being uncertain.

BEJAYEH, MEDEENET. مدينة بجاية

This prefix is found on one coin of the Benee Mereen dynasty, date illegible.

BEKBEK. بكبك

This mint furnishes one coin of Aboo-Saeed of the Mongols of Persia; date 737 A.H.

BELED. بلد

An ancient city in Mesopotamia known as old Mosil, lat. 36° 25′ N., long. 42° 50′ E. Beled appears on one coin of Beg Pulad of the Golden Horde; date illegible.

BENGAL. بنگاله

The Ayeen Akbery states that gold, silver and copper coins were struck at this mint by Akbar.

BENKETH. بنکث

This mint is only met with on one copper coin of Nasr II. of the Samanees dynasty; date 306.

BHAKAR, بکهر

A fortified island on the river Indus, in lat. 27° 42′ N., long. 68° 56′ E. So early as A.D. 1327, when Sind was an appanage of the Delhi Empire, Bhakar was a place of note, trustworthy persons being employed by the Emperor Mohamed Tughlak to command there. During the reign of the Sammah princes this fort changed hands several times. In the reign of Shah Beg Arghun, the fortifications appear to have been partially, if not wholly, rebuilt, the Fort of Alor being broken up to supply the necessary materials. In 1574, the place was delivered up to one Keshu Khan, a servant of the Moghal Emperor Akbar Shah. In 1736, the fortress fell into the hands of the Kulhora princes, and at a subsequent date into that of the Afghans, by whom it was retained till captured by Mir Rustam Khan of Khairpur. A copper mint of Akbar. The later Moghals and Duranis struck silver and copper coins here. The author has a rupee of Nadir Shah struck here in 1154 A.H.

BHANPURA. بهانپورا

A town in Indore State, Central India, in lat. 24° 30′ N., long. 75° 47′ E., on the river Rewa. A silver coin of Sher Shah is attributed by Mr. Thomas to this mint.

BHILSA. بهیلسه

A town in Bhopal State, Central India, in lat. 23° 31′ N., long. 77° 50′ E. It is perched on a rock, and has a fort enclosed by a castellated stone wall surrounded by a ditch. After changing hands several times Bhilsa was finally, in 1570, incorporated with the empire of Delhi by Akbar. This mint appears on a rupee of Shah Jehan in the cabinet of Mr. C. J. Rodgers.

BHIRAH. بهیره

A town in lat. 32° 29′ N., long. 72° 57′ E., on the left bank of the river Jhelum, in Shahpur District, Punjaub. The original city lay on the left bank, and possessed considerable importance. The new town was founded about 1540 round

the tomb of a Mohamedan saint. It was the centre of a Mahal under Akbar, and was plundered and laid waste by Ahmed Shah's General, Nur-ud-din, in 1757. Akbar had a copper mint here.

BIANA. بیانا

A town of Hindostan, in the Bnrthpur district, lat. 26° 55′ N., long. 77° 25′ E. A copper mint of Sher Shah.

BIHKUBAZ-EL-ASFAL. بهقباز الاسفل

One of three towns on the Euphrates, called respectively Bihkubaz-el-A'al, Bihkubaz-el-Awsat, and Bihkubaz-el-Asfal. This is one of the mints referred to by Rogers Bey.

BIJAPUR. بیجاپور

The chief town of the sub-division of the same name in Kaladgi district in the Bombay Presidency; lat. 16° 49′ N., long. 75° 46′ E. It was the seat or capital of the Mohamedan Adal Shahi dynasty, and was founded by Yusaf, a son of Murad II., the Othmanlee Sultan. The dynasty ruled there from 1501 A. D. to 1686, when Aurungzieb took the city and put an end to its existence as an independent State. A silver mint of Aurungzieb with the titles of Dar-ul-Zafar and Kam Bakhsh.

BINDRABUN. بندرابن

An ancient town in the Mathura district, N.-W. Provinces, lat. 27° 23′ N., long. 77° 44′ E. Bindrabun, or properly Vrindaban, is compounded of Vrinda, "holy basil," Ocymum sanctum, from Vrin "to please," and Ban or Van, "a forest," literally a forest of toolsee trees. It ranks amongst the holiest cities of the Hindoos. The city was almost destroyed by Aurungzieb. A copper mint of Shah Alam II.

BRUSA. بروسا

Or Broussa Prusa-ad-Olympum is a city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in lat. 40° 11′ N., long. 29° 8′ E. It was anciently the capital of Bithynia, and after the capture by Orchan in 1356, it continued to be the capital and burial place of the Turkish Sultans until Amurath removed his seat of Empire to Adrianople. There are many coins of this mint in the B. M. belonging to the Othmanlee dynasty, ranging between 822 and 963 A. H.

BUKHARA. بخارا

A town in Turkistan, in lat. 39° 48′ N., long. 46° 34′ E. Bukhara signified, in ancient Persian, "the mart or emporium of the sciences." Tradition assigns the foundation of Bukhara or Trybactra to the age of Alexander the Great. In A. H. 90, the Mohamedan troops under Kateibah captured the city and laid it under tribute. In A. H. 617, Jenguiz Khan took the city and totally destroyed it, and it was not rebuilt till the end of his reign. Under Timur it flourished anew, and it is now one of the richest cities of Central Asia. Many dynasties minted here between 209 and 1294 A. H.

BUKHARA, MEDEENET. مدينة بخارا

The prefix of Medeenet to Bukhara is met with on three coins, dated 151, 193 and 194.

BULGHAR. بلغار

Or Bulgari, was the capital of the region sometimes called Great Bulgaria, in lat. 54° 57′ N., long. 44° 40′ E. The old Arab writers regarded it as nearly the limit of the habitable world, and it seems to have been the northern limit of Arab travel. Bulghar was first captured by the Mongols in 1225 A. D., and it seems to have perished in the 15th century; but its position is still marked by a village called Bulgari. This place gives us six coins of the Golden Horde, two with the dates 731 and 737.

BUST. بست

A town in Afghanistan, lat. 32° 38′ N., long. 64° 12′ E., said to be identical with the ancient Abeste. It was taken by Sebekteggin in A. H. 367, and in 953 Humayoon besieged and took it. There is one coin of this mint struck in the name of Talhah of the Tahirees dynasty; date 209.

BUST, MEDEENET. مدينة بست

The addition of the word Medeenet to Bust appears on a coin of El-Leyth of the Saffarees dynasty; date 298.

CABOOL. كابل

The capital city of Afghanistan, situate in lat. 34° 30′ N., long. 69° 3′ E. In 977 A. D., Sebekteggin, the founder of the Ghaznevide dynasty, made himself master of Cabool, and at the close of the 14th century it fell into the hands of Tamer-

lane, and a century later Baber made it the seat of his government, and it contains his tomb. In 1738, it was plundered by Nadir Shah, and during the 18th century it was the capital of the short-lived Durani Empire. A gold, silver and copper mint of Akbar. Jehangir, Shah Jehan, Aurungzieb and the Duranis also coined here.

CHAMPANIR. چمپانر

A hill fort and village in the District of the Panch Mahals, Guzerat, situated on an isolated rock of great height, in lat. 22° 31′ N., long. 73° 36′ E. It was held by a line of Rajpoot Chiefs till 1482, when Mohamed Begara, king of Ahmedabad, besieged it, and after a blockade of 12 years it yielded to him, when he made it his capital, and called it Mohamedabad Champanir. It remained the capital of Guzerat kings until about 1560. The town is now in ruins and almost deserted. A copper mint of Humayoon.

CHINAPATAN. چناپتن

This was the name given to the town of Madras by the natives of the Peninsula; lat. 13° 9′ N., long. 80° 21′ E. A silver mint of Shah Alam I.

CHUNAR. چنار

A rock fortress in the valley of the Ganges, perched on the crest of a limestone spur that rises to the height of 150 feet abruptly from the edge of the stream; lat. 25° 10′ N., long. 82° 59′ E. One coin of Sher Shah is attributed to this mint by Mr. Thomas.

DAMIGHAN. دا مغان

Damghan is a decayed little town in Khorassan, lat. 36° 12′ N., long. 54° 38′ E., full of ruins, ancient and recent, though buried in the midst of most prosperous looking gardens. This mint is represented by three coins, two of Uljaitu, of the Mongols of Persia, one dated 714, and one of Shah Rukh, dated 836.

DANIYET. دانية

A maritime town of Spain enclosed by walls with a ruined castle; lat. 38° 52′ N., long. 0° 4′ W. The only coin of this mint in the B. M. has no date, and the name of the prince is uncertain.

DARABJARD. دارابجرد

Commonly called Darab, is a town in Persia in the province of Farsistan, in lat. 29° 4′ N., long. 54° 19′ E. It is said to have been founded by Darius. About 70 years after its first foundation, it was taken by Chosroes. The fortifications were erected by Justinian. This is an Amawee mint, the coins dating from 92 to 97 A.H.

DAR-UL-ADL-AGRAH. دارالعدل اگره

One of the titles by which Agrah was known, and is met with on the copper coins of Humayoon.

DAR-UL-ISLAM. دارالاسلام

This title, which was given to Delhi, is found on the gold and silver coins of Ghias-ud- din Tughlak and other Pathans.

DAR-UL-KHILAFAT. دارالخلافت

This title, given to Agrah and Delhi, is found on the coins of the Pathans and Humayoon.

DAR-UL-TASUWWIR. دارالتصور

This title is found on a coin in the possession of Mr. C. J. Rodgers, struck by Ahmed Shah of Delhi.

DAULATABAD. دولتاباد

A town in the Nizam's dominions, in lat. 19° 57′ N., long 75° 18′ E. It is celebrated for its fortress, which has from remote antiquity been the stronghold of the rulers of the Dekkan. The original name of the place under the Hindoos was Deogir. It received the name of Daulatabad from the Emperor Mohamed, son of Tughlak Shah, who proposed to make it the capital of the empire in place of Delhi. Coins were struck here by Ghias-ud-din Tughlak, his son Mohamed and Shah Jehan.

DEBIL. دبيل

Col. Guthrie ascribes an Amawee dirhem, dated 84, to this mint, which Yakut places in Armenia.

DEHLI. دهلي

The former capital of the Moghal empire; lat. 28° 38′ N., long. 77° 16 E. It stands upon a site which has been occupied by many successive capitals, since the first immigration into the valley of the Jumna. The name of Dilli or Dillipur,

makes its appearance in the middle of the 1st century B. C. During the reign of Mohamed Tughlak in 1398 A.D., the city was completely sacked by Timur. In May 1526, Baber entered Delhi and established the Moghal dynasty. The Emperor Shah Jehan having rebuilt and fortified the city, gave it the name of Shahjehanabad. Delhi, which had been successively the seat of Government of the several Pathan and Moghal dynasties, was again sacked by Nadir Shah in 1739. Before the final disruption in 1760, the city was devastated by a civil war, carried on for six months; it was twice sacked by Ahmed Shah Durani, and finally spoiled by the Marathas. The part called Jahanpannah was situated in the midst of the inhabited city. The titles Dar-ul-Islam and Dar-ul-Khilafat found on coins refer to this city. A Pathan and Moghal mint for all Sultans of Delhi for gold, silver, silver plus copper and pure copper.

DEMAWEND. دماوند

A town in Khorassan, lat. 35° 39′ N., long. 52° 9′ E. There is one coin struck here in the name of Hoseyn Baikara, date illegible.

DEOGIR. دیوگیر

The Tagara of the Romans, the Daulatabad or Dowlatabad of modern history. This name is found on the coins of Ghias-u-din Tughlak and his son Mohamed.

DERAH. دیره

A village in the Punjaub situate in the Doab between the Indus and the Chenaub; lat. 30° 42′ N., long. 71° 20′ E. A. Durani mint for gold, silver and copper.

DERBEND. دربند

Or Derbent, the ancient Albana, is a fortified maritime town of Russia, the capital of the province of Daghestan on the Caspian Sea, in lat. 42° 8′ N., long. 48° 10′ E. There are two large iron gates in the walls which inclose the town on the north and south, through which the road passes, and which could be closed at pleasure; hence the name Derbend, or "closed gates." The Turks call it Demir Kapu, "the iron gates." The town is very ancient, the fortifications having, it is said, been erected by the 1st Darius. The present wall

formed part of the fortifications erected by Chosroes. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Arabians, Persians and Russians. We have one coin of Toktamish of the Golden Horde struck here in 791 A. H.

DESTUWA. دستوا

A town of Fars, said to be El-Ahwaz. The author has one Amawee coin struck here in 93, and the B. M. has one dated 96.

DEYR. دير

A town in Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 35° 4′ N., long. 40° 18′ E. The B. M. possesses one coin of Iskender of the dynasty of Kara-Kuyunli; date illegible.

DHAR. دهار

Or Dharanuggur, is the capital of a Rajpoot State in Central India; lat. 22° 36′ N., long. 75° 20′ E. It was formerly a place of considerable importance. This mint is met with on some of the forced currency of Mohamed Tughlak.

DIARBEKAR. دیاربکر

One of the names by which the city of Amid was known, and is mentioned as a mint in "Monete Cufiche del Museo di Milano." There is also one copper coin of Mohamed I. of the Othmanlee dynasty, dated 1146.

DIMASHK. دمشق

Or Damascus, Es-Sham of the Arabs, in Syria, lat. 33° 34′ N., long. 36° 20′E., is remarkable as one of the oldest cities in the world, being known in the time of Abraham; and also as having retained its importance whilst so many other great cities have all but disappeared. It passed through many vicissitudes, being invaded and destroyed by the Assyrians, who rebuilt and colonised it, and for a thousand years it continued to flourish as a commercial capital and royal residence. In B. C. 64, it submitted to the Romans, and later we read that St. Paul visited Damascus. For nearly three centuries Christianity was predominant in Damascus. In 643 A. D. the city fell into the hands of the Moslems, and in 661 Mo'awiyeh, the first khaleefeh of the Amawees, made Damascus the seat of his government,

and the capital of the Mohamedan empire. It has a place in history as being the scene of a battle between the Crusaders and the Moslems, and two centuries later it was invaded and devastated by Tamerlane, but it again rose from its ashes. It fell into the hands of the Turks a century later. From the earliest period down to 1058 A. H. this mint was used by different dynasties.

DOGAM. دوگام

This name, or Adogam, is found on some fulus of Akbar's.

DUNEYSIR. دنیسر

A celebrated city near the suburbs of Jezeira, at the foot of Mount Mardin, lat. 37° 2′ N., long. 41° 18′ E. This fortress, which belonged to the prince of Mardin, came into the possession of Ashraf Ajubita in A.H. 617, but is not mentioned in history till 625, when it formed part of the dominions of the prince of Amid. The only coin of this mint in the B. M. is struck in the name of Imed-ed-Dowleh Mundhir in 476 A. H.

ELICHPUR. ایلچپور

The chief town of Elichpur District in Berar, lat. 21° 15′ N., long. 77° 29′ E.; it was once a great and prosperous city. Mr. Chas. J. Rodgers has a coin struck at this mint by Shah Alam I. in the 5th year of his reign, 1124 A.H.

ENDERABEH. اندرابۂ

A town in Turkistan, lat. 35° 55′ N., long. 69° 28′ E. The Aboo Dawoodee and Samanees dynasties struck coins here between 277 and 360 A.H.

ERIWAN. اروان

A fortified town of Russian Armenia, lat. 40° 8′ N., long. 44° 25′ E. There is one coin of this mint in the B. M., which bears the name of Aboo-Saeed of the Mongols of Persia, date 733 A. H., and one of Ahmed III. of the Othmanlee dynasty, date 1115.

EYDEJ. ایدج

A town in Laristan, in lat. 31° 51′ N., long. 49° 5′ E., which was known as Aidhej or Mal-Amir, in the mountains south of Shushan, and was the residence of the Atabeg princes. Three coins represent this mint, dated 762, 763 and 764 A. H.

EYN. عين

A town in Irak Arabi, known also as El-Ain ; lat. 30° 36′ N., long. 46° 3′ E. This place only adds one Abbasee coin, dated 348, to our national collection.

FARAKHABAD. فرخاباد

A city in the N. W. Provinces, lat. 27° 23′ N., long. 79° 36′ E. A gold and silver mint of Mohamed Shah and his successors.

FARIS. فارس

Fars or Farsistan, a province of Persia, between lat. 28° and 32° N., and long. 50°, having on the S.W. the Persian Gulf, and on the other sides the provinces of Khuzistan, Irak-Ajemi, Kerman and Laristan. It was the patrimony of Cyrus, and with the substitution of P. for its initial letter, it gave name, among the ancient Greeks, to the whole empire of his successors. The B. M. Cat. describes one Abbasee coin of this mint, dated 233, and three of the Saffarees dynasty, dated 264, 294 and 296. The author has others of different dates.

FARWAN. فروان

Farwan, which is evidently the Karwan of Joubert's Edrisi, the latter being a mistranscription for Farwan, is now known as Parwan, and is situated in a nook of the Hindoo Koosh, and has from its position near the terminus of several of the chief passes, often been famous in Asiatic history. At Parwan the army of Jenguiz was checked for the moment in 1221, being defeated by Sultan Jalal-ud-din of Khuwarezm. Parwan is situated in lat. 35° 12′ N., long. 69° 4′ E., about eight miles north, and 19 miles west of Beghram. The Hindoos of the country call it Milwan, and assert it to have been the capital of Raja Milwan. Milwan may be a Hindoo appellation, but it has been also assumed by Mohamedans. Farwan supplies five coins of the Ghaznawee dynasty, three of which are dated 365, 380 and 383 A. H.

FAS. فاس

Now known as Fez, was an ancient and important city in Morocco, in lat. 34° 5′ N., long. 5° 15′ W. It was built in A. H. 192, A. D. 807, by the reigning prince, a descendant of

Edris of the house of Ali, who had revolted against the Khaleefehs Hadee and Haroon-er-Rasheed. It rapidly rose to be one of the most flourishing cities of North Africa, and was esteemed a sacred city and place of pilgrimage. There are several coins of this mint with the prefix Medeenet belonging to the Benee Mereen and Moorish dynasties, with illegible dates; those coins with the prefix "Had" on them range between 1093 and 1290 and belong to the Filelee Shereefs.

FASA. فسا

Fasa or Fesa, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, south-east of Shiraz, lat. 28° 57′ N., long. 53° 48′ E. Rogers Bey mentions coins of this mint.

FATTEHPUR. فتحپور

The former capital of the Moghal Empire, situated in Agrah District, N. W. Provinces, lat. 27° 5′ N., long. 77° 42′ E. It was founded by the Emperor Akbar in 1570 A. D. with a view to its establishment as the permanent seat of the Moghal Court, and it was enriched by magnificent architectural works in the time of Akbar and Jehangir; it was abandoned within 50 years of its foundation in favour of Delhi. It now chiefly consists of a vast expanse of ruins, enclosed by a high stone wall, some 5 miles in circuit. A gold, silver and copper mint of Akbar and Jehangir.

FERGHANEH. فرغانة

Now called Khokan, or Khokand, a town in Turkistan, in lat. 41° 2′ N., long. 70° 2′ E. The province of Ferghaneh was the native territory of the father of Baber. In A. H. 94 Kateibah, the general of Weleed, penetrated into Ferghaneh and made it tributary. This mint is represented by one copper coin of Mansoor I., of the Samanees dynasty, date 358 A. H.

FIL. فيل

An ancient city in Khuwarezm, first called Fil, afterwards Mansurah, and now called Karkanj; lat. 41° 50′ N., long. 58° 0′ E. Coins of this mint are alluded to by Rogers Bey.

FILISTEEN. فلسطين

The Southern District of Syria, now known as Palestine. There are several coins of this mint belonging to the Fatimee Khaleefehs and Benee Tooloon and Ikhsheedees dynasties, struck between 285 and 442 A. H.

FIRUZABAD. فيروزآباد

Panduah, or as it is commonly called Peruah, is a deserted town in Maldah District, lat. 25° 12′ N., long 88° 20′ E., once the Mohamedan capital of the province. Its ruins lie in almost impenetrable jungle. General Cunningham proposed that it should be called Hazrat Panduah, to distinguish it from the town in the Hoogly District. Its first appearance in history is in the year 1353 A. D., when Ilias Khwaja Sultan, the first independent king of Bengal, is said to have transferred his capital from Gaur to Panduah. The Court name for Panduah was Firuzabad, which during this period makes its appearance on the coins. The seat of Government remained here during the reigns of five successive monarchs, when it was permanently retransferred to Gaur. A mint used by the Sultans of Bengal.

FURAT, EL-. الفرات

This name was given to many villages irrigated by the river Euphrates. A coin of this mint is described by Rogers Bey, dated 95 A. H.

FURRAH. فرة

A town of Afghanistan, on the river Furrah-rood, lat. 32° 27′ N., long. 62° 8′ E. It was a large and populous town, but is now completely ruined. It is supposed to have been the capital of Andophara and of his dynasty. It was called by the Greeks Parra and Phra. Rogers Bey describes coins of this mint.

FUSTAT, EL-. الفسطاط

This Arab city was founded by Omar ibn El-As, who conquered Egypt in the Khalifate of Omar, A. D. 638. Lat. 30° 1′ N., long. 31° 15′ E. It is said to have received its original name of Fustat from the leather tent (fustat) Omar there pitched for himself during the siege of the Roman fortress.

Fustat continued to be the royal residence, as well as the capital of Egypt, until the time of Ahmed ibn Tooloon. Gowher-el-Kaied having been sent by Moez to conquer Egypt, founded the new city called Misr-el-Kahirah (Cairo), which four years after (in A. D. 974) became the capital of the country, and Fustat received the appellation of Misr-el-Ateeka, or Old Misr, changed by Europeans into "Old Cairo." In 1168 when the Crusaders invaded Lower Egypt, the Saracens set fire to Fustat, which continued burning for 54 days, and was utterly destroyed. The name Fustat appears on coins mentioned by Rogers Bey.

GHARNATAH. غرناطه

Granada, Illiberis, a city of Spain, and capital of the province of the same name, lat. 37° 12′ N., long. 3° 38′ W. It contains the remains of the Alhambra, the ancient palace of the Moorish kings. The city of Granada was founded by the Moors in the 10th century, and was at first subject to the khaleefehs or kings of Cordova. The B. M. has six coins struck here by the Benee Idrees and Benee Nasr dynasties, the dates of which are illegible.

GHAZNEH. غزنة

Now Ghazni, a town and fortress in Afghanistan, in lat. 33° 34′ N., long. 68° 19′ E., on the left bank of the river of the same name. The town gave its name to the founder of the Mussulman Empire of India, and Mohamud of Ghazni (997-1030) was only the forerunner of a long series of invaders, who streamed southwards over the passes of Afghanistan. There are four coins of the Ghaznawee dynasty, two of these are dated 418 and 441.

GHAZZAH غزة

The Arabic name for Gaza, a city of Palestine, lat. 31° 31′ N., long. 34° 34′ E. It is mentioned very early in Holy Writ. It was one of the chief cities of the Philistines, and it appears to have always remained a place of some importance, but now has very scanty remains of antiquity. This mint is only referred to by Rogers Bey, who describes some coins as being struck here.

GHIASPUR. غیاثپور

A town in Bengal in lat. 25° 4′ N., long. 88° 10′ E. A mint used by the Sultans of Bengal.

GHOR. غور

A town in Afghanistan, lat. 33° 0′ N., long. 63° 22′ E. The coins of this mint belong to the Ghori kings.

GOBINDPUR. گوبندپور

A town in Bengal, lat. 22° 7′ N., long. 88° 36′ E. A copper mint of Akbar.

GOLKANDA. گولکندہ

A fortress and ruined city in the Nizam's dominions, in lat. 17° 22′ N., long. 78° 26′ E. In former times Golkanda was a large and powerful kingdom of the Dekkan, which arose on the downfall of the Bahmani dynasty, but was subdued by Aurungzieb in 1687 and annexed to the dominions of the Delhi Empire. A silver mint of Aurungzieb.

GORAKHPUR. گورکھپور

A city in the District of the same name, in lat. 26° 44′ N., long. 83° 23′ E., on the river Rapti. It was founded in about 1400 A. D. on the site of a more ancient city. This place is said to have been a copper mint of Akbar's.

GULISTAN. گلستان

This name was given to Serai. This mint gives us four coins of the Golden Horde, struck in the name of Jani-beg, in 752, 753, 754 and 756 A. H.

GULISTAN BELED. گلستان بلد

The prefix Beled is found on the coins of the Golden Horde between 759 and 767 A. H.

GELISTAN, NEW. گلستان الجدید

A name also given to New Serai, Great Serai or Jani-beg Serai. This mint adds two coins of the Golden Horde, one in the name of Mir Id, date 766; and the other with the name Azeez Sheykh, date illegible.

GULISTAN SERAI. گلستان السراي

The name of this mint only appears on a coin of Murid of the Golden Horde, date 763.

GWALIOR. گوالیار

The present fortress and capital of Gwalior State, in lat. 26° 13′ N.,long. 78° 12′ E., stands on an isolated rock. The old town, which is of considerable size, lies at the eastern base of the rock. There is much difference as to the precise date of the foundation of this city, but it is supposed to be very ancient, and to have been built in 773 by Surya Sen. In 1023 it was unsuccessfully besieged by Mohamud of Ghazni, and taken by Mohamud Ghori in 1196. After this it changed hands several times. Rupees of Rafi-ud-darjat, Mohamed Shah and Farukhsir struck at this place are in the cabinet of Mr. Chas. J. Rodgers.

HAJJI TARKHAN. حاجي ترخان

In lat. 46° 25′ N., long. 48° 5′ E. Also called Hadji-terkhan, Astrakhan and Adshoterkhan, was the metropolis of the ancient province on the Volga, and was demolished with Şerai, its neighbour, by Timur in the winter of 1395. The inhabitants were driven out and the whole city reduced to ashes. The Golden Horde furnishes us with six coins of this mint, two dated 786 and 795.

HAJR. حجر

The chief town of El-Yemameh in lat. 24° 7′ N., long. 51° 14′ E. This name appears on one coin of El-Yemameh, date 166.

HALAB. حلب

The present Aleppo, in lat. 36° 11′ N., long. 37° 9′ E. The Arabs affirm that the Patriarch Abraham, when on his way to Canaan, settled for a time on the hill where Aleppo stands, and where a mosque still remains in his memory. It is related that Abraham at a certain hour daily distributed milk to the poor who then assembled, and repeated the words " Ibrahim Haleb, " Abraham has milked. This gave rise to the name " Halab " being given to the city. Esh-Shabba was afterwards added, it being the epithet attached to a dappled

cow in the herd which was distinguished by her low. Halab is identical with the Chalybon of Strabo and Ptolemy, and was changed to that of Beraa by Seleucus Nicator. In 638 A. H. the Arabs asserted themselves and restored the original name of Halab or Chaleb. It was united to the Byzantine empire in the 10th century, and in 1124 was besieged by the Crusaders, but a sudden rise of the river forced them to abandon it. In 1139 Halab was shaken by a terrible earthquake, and destroyed in 1170. It was soon rebuilt and was for a time the capital of Syria. In 1400 Aleppo was taken by Timur, who, after ransacking the city and castle, utterly demolished the towers and battlements. There are many coins of this mint representing several dynasties between 294 and 1171 A.H.

HAMADHAN. همذان

Or Ecbatana, the ancient capital of Media, in lat. 34° 58′ N., long. 48° 26′ E., was founded by Dejoces. Old historians have written it as Agbatana and Apobatana. This city was taken by Moslems in A. H. 21. The B. M. has one Amawee coin, dated 94, one of the Seljookees of El-Irak, one of the Buweyhee dynasty, and several of later dynasties between 700 and 738 A. H. struck at this mint.

HAMAH. حماة

Or Hammah, Epiphania, and the Hamath of Scripture, was a city of Syria on the Orontes, in lat. 35° 21′ N., long. 36° 40′ E. After the reduction of Aleppo, Timur proceeded to capture this citadel, but the inhabitants surrendered and paid large tribute. The B. M. has seven coins struck here by Ayyoobees and Bahree Memlooks, two of which are dated 583 and 755.

HARAR. EL-. الهرار

The ancient capital of Hadiyah, called by the citizens "Harar Gay;" by the Somal "Adari;" by the Gallas "Adaray;" and by the Arabs and ourselves "Harar" or "Ararge," was the capital of the province of the same name, in lat. 9° 51′ N., long. 42° 20′ E. It was the ancient metropolis of a once mighty race, the only permanent settlement in Eastern Africa. It was the reputed seat of Moslem learning, a walled city of stone houses, possessing its independent chief, its peculiar

population, its unknown language, and its own coinage; the emporium of the coffee trade, the head-quarters of slavery, the birth-place of the Kat plant, and the great manufactory of cotton cloths. A tradition existed amongst the people of Harar that the prosperity of their city depended upon the exclusion of all travellers not of the Moslem faith, and all Christians were specially interdicted. This mint supplies only one coin of Ameer, dated 1248.

HARDWAR. هردوار

An ancient historical town and place of pilgrimage in the Saharanpur district, on the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. 29° 57′ N., long. 78° 12′ E. The town was originally known as Kapila or Gupila. It was known to the Chinese in the 7th century as Mo-yu-lo. The name of Hardwar or Haridwar, literally "Vishnu's Gate," is of comparatively modern origin. Mr. C. J. Rodgers has in his cabinet a rupee of Shah Alam II. struck at this place.

HAROONEEYEH, EL-. الهارونية

A small town near Maraash, in the Syrian pass of Mount El-Lukkam, founded by Haroon-er-Rasheed; lat. 37° 50′ N., long. 37° 10′ E. There are three Abbasee coins of this mint, dated 169, 170 and 171.

HARRAN. حران

Harran or Charræ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, lat. 36° 52′ N., long. 39° 1′ E. Crassus was defeated near this city by the Parthians, B. C. 53. In A. H. 18 this city surrendered to Ayauz, the general of Omar. The B. M. has five coins struck here, two of which are dated 307 and 591.

HARUNABAD. هارونآباد

A town in Kurdistan, lat. 34° 4′ N., long. 46° 55′ E. This mint is mentioned by Rogers Bey. The author has one Abbasee coin, dated 169.

HASANABAD. حسنآباد

Lat. 18° 10′ N., long. 79° 15′ E. Houssun, an inhabitant of Delhi, was in the service of an astrologer high in the favour of the prince Mohamed Tughlak Shah. As a reward for

his honesty in taking to him a pot of gold antique coins he had found, the prince conferred on him the command of one hundred horse. He rose in favour and received the title of Zuffir Khan and some lands. He assumed command of the province of Dekkan, and was crowned as Sultan Ala-ud-din Houssun Kangoh Bahmani, and coins were thus struck. Koolburga, his residence, was newly named Ahssunabad, "most excellent abode," this being the superlative of his title Houssun, and it then became the capital of the Mussulmans in the Dekkan. Gold coins were struck here by Aurungzieb. Mr. C. J. Rodgers possesses one.

HASHIMIYAH, EL-. الهاشمية

This was the name given to the ancient city of Anbar on the Euphrates, in lat. 35° 8′ N., long. 39° 54′ E., which was long the granary or store-house of the kings of Persia, where, on the removal of the court from Koofeh, Abul-Abbas in A. H. 134, A. D. 751, laid the foundations of Medeinah Hashmiah, "the city of the Hashemites." It continued to be the residence of the Khaleefeh until El-Mansoor removed the court to the new city built by him, the present Bagdad. El-Hashimiyah is known to the Arabs of the present day as Feluzia. It continued a flourishing city until Hulaku, the grandson of Jenguiz Khan, took Bagdad, when his troops plundered and destroyed Wasit and El-Hashimiyah. Rogers Bey mentions this mint.

HERAH. هراة

A city in Afghanistan, formerly the capital of Khorassan, situate in lat. 34° 29′ N., long. 62° 8′ E., now known as Herat. The historian Khondemar says of it: "Originally founded by Lohorausp, it was considerably augmented by Gushtasp, further enlarged by a royal Bohmen, and finally completed by Alexander the Grecian." It is supposed to be the Aria of the Greeks. Herat was formerly called Heri, and is one of the most ancient and renowned of all the cities of the East. It was for a long time the capital of the empire which was transmitted by Tamerlane to his sons. It passed to the Suffavees or Sofis of Persia, from whom it was taken by

the Duranis in 1715. It was retaken by Nadir Shah in 1731, and fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah in 1749, since which time it has been held by the Duranis. This place was used as a mint by several dynasties between the years 90 and 1003 A. H.

HERAH, BELEDET-. هراة بلدة

The prefix of Beledet is found on one coin of Hoseyn of the Kerts dynasty ; date 752.

HERAH, MEDEENET-. هراة مدينة

One Abbasee coin, dated 206, has the prefix "Medeenet" on it.

HILLEH, EL-. الحلة

Hillah, on the banks of the Euphrates, in lat. 32° 25′ N., long. 44° 30′ E., marks the site of Babylon, about 58 miles south of Bagdad. It was founded in the 5th century A. H. The B. M. possesses two coins struck here by the Mongols of Persia, dated 711 and 712.

HIMS. حمص

This city was also known as Hames, Hems or Emessa, in lat. 34° 35′ N., long. 37° 8′ E. Khaled, the celebrated general of Omar, is said to have died here in A. H. 21, and in A. H. 18, the illustrious General Abu-Obeidah fell a victim to the plague. At this place also died Ayauz in A. H. 18. In A. H. 803 the inhabitants of Hims submitted to the standard of Timur, and were spared destruction. An Amawee copper coin struck here is dated 11[illegible]. One dirhem of the Hamdanee dynasty is dated 342, and one of Ahmed of the Jelairs, the date of which is illegible.

HIND. هند

A town and fort on the river Indus, lat. 34° 8′ N., long. 72° 33′ E. This was a Pathan mint.

HISN, EL-. الحصن

A town in Lower Kaseem, Arabia, lat. 25° 23′ N., long. 42° 13′ E. This mint is represented by six coins, three belonging to the Urtukees of Keyfa and three of Mongols of Persia.

HISN KEYFA. حصن كيفا

A town in Mesopotamia, situate on the Tigris, in lat. 37° 40 N., long. 41° 20′ E. It is the Sapphe of Ptolemy. Aboo-Saeed supplies us with one coin of this mint, dated 733.

HISSAR. حصار

A town in Persia, in the province of Azrabeijan, in lat. 34° 0′ N., long 49° 26′ E. It was formerly of importance but is now in decay. Near it are the caves of Kereftie anciently devoted to Mithraic worship. The only two coins in the B. M. of this mint, belonging to the line of Sheyban, have no date.

HISSAR. حصار

A town in lat. 29° 9′ N., long. 75° 45′ E., in the district of Hissar. This town was founded by the Emperor Feroze Shah, 1354 A. D., and became his favourite residence and capital, instead of Hansi. This place was a copper mint of Sher Shah and Akbar.

HISSAR FIRUZAH. حصار فيروزه

This mint, which is only to be found on the coins of Akbar, evidently refers to Hissar.

HUWEYZEH. حويزه

A town in Khuzistan, on an inlet of the river Kerah, not far from Ahwaz, in lat. 31° 17′ N., long. 48° 1′ E. There is one coin of Shah Rukh of this mint without date.

HUSN, EL-. الحسن

On the east of the sea of Tiberias, on the summit of a hill, lie the ruins of El-Husn, in lat. 32° 46′ N., long. 35° 39′ E. This is one of the mints mentioned by Rogers Bey.

ILAHABAS. الهٔ اباس

A city in Allahabad district, N. W. Provinces, in lat. 25° 26′ N., long. 81° 55′ E. Immediately before Akbar's time this place was known as Peag or Prag ; the modern city and fort were founded by him in 1575, and denominated Alahabas, which subsequently became Allahabad. The name is more

correctly Ilhabad or Ilahabad, but the usual practice of writing it is Allahabad. The Mussulmans first conquered it in 1194 under Shahab-ud-din Ghori. Baber wrested the district from the Pathans in 1529. A copper mint of Akbar.

IMTIAZGARH. امتیازگڈھ

An important fortress in the Dekkan, now called Adoni, in lat. 15° 37′ N., long. 77° 19′ E. Traditions allege that it was founded in 1200 B. C. by Chander Sen, in the reign of Bhim Sinh, ruler of Bidar or Bedar It was called Oodnee or Oodneh by the Hindoos, and was situated on the summit of a very high hill and was fortified with 11 walls, one within another, and made almost impregnable. Ali Adil Shah's army under Ankuss Khan after a long and close blockade reduced it to the dominions of Beejapur. It was retaken by the Marathas soon after the death of Alamgir. Aurungzeb struck silver coins here during a short period of his reign.

IRAK, El-. العراق

A town in Irak-Arabi, in lat. 31° 30′ N., long. 45° 50′ E. The Abbasee Khaleefehs supply us with four dinars, dated 199, 201, 203 and 204 of this mint.

IRBIL. اربل

A town in Kurdistan in Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 36° 10′ N., long. 44° 0′ E. Here Alexander the Great obtained his final and decisive victory over Darius, B. C. 331. It is also known as Erbil, Arbil, Arbel and Arbela. There are five coins of this mint struck in the name of Kook Booree of the Bektigeenees dynasty.

ISBAHAN. اصبهان

This city was formerly the capital of Persia, in lat. 32° 42′ N., long. 51° 43′ E., on the river Zend-rood. It is said to be the Aspadana of Ptolemy, and is mentioned as having been taken by Ardashir Babegan. The Persians considered it unrivalled in grandeur and size, hence the saying "Ispahan nesfe jehan ust." During the reign of the Khaleefeh Omar in A. H. 21, A. D. 642, the city of Ispahan after a brave resistance

was compelled to submit to the prowess of Abdullah, the son of Abbas. In A. H. 131, Kothbah, the general of Abu Mosslem, appeared before the city with a large force, when the governor refusing to acknowledge the house of Abbas, and upholding that of Ommeyah, a severe contest resulted in the death of the governor with a large part of his troops, when the city surrendered. Ispahan became the city of empire of Sultan Melik Shah in A. H. 471. In 789 A. H., the city was invaded by Timur, who ordered the inhabitants to be cruelly massacred. In 817, after a siege of two months, Ispahan was taken by Shah Rukh. It was one of the richest cities in Asia in the 17th century. During the Afghan invasion of Persia its walls were destroyed, and it was reduced to a state of decay, in which much of its site remains. There are a few coins of this mint belonging to the Seljook dynasty, and the author has one of Aboo-Saeed struck at this mint in 733.

ISBAHAN, MEDEENET-. مدينة اصبهان

Eight Abbasee coins, between 196 and 312 A. H., have the prefix "Medeenet" on them.

ISHBEELEEYEH. اشبيلية

A famous city in Spain, in lat. 37° 22′ N., long. 5° 59′ W., the foundation of which is ascribed by tradition to Hercules. Its Phœnician name was Spali or Sephala; by the Romans and Greeks it was known as Ispalis or Hispalis, and by the Arabs Ishbilia. Modern Spaniards call it Seville. The Arabs in 712 made it the seat of their empire, and Abdul-el-Azeez, son of Musa ibn Nosseyr, held his court there. It continued to be the seat of government until the time of Ayoub, who removed to Cordova. Subsequently it became the capital of a separate kingdom. The name Ishbeeleeyeh is met with on thirteen coins of Murabit and Benee Hood dynasties between 510 and 540 A. H.

ISKENDEREEYEH, EL-. الاسكندرية

Alexandria was founded B. C. 323, on the site of a small town called Racotis or Rhacotis, lat. 31° 12′ N., long. 29° 52′ E., by the great conqueror, after whom it received its

name. After the death of Alexander this city was governed by the Ptolemies for 300 years, but at the death of Cleopatra it passed into the hands of the Romans. In the year 638 the Saracens invaded Egypt and took Alexandria, when the celebrated library was destroyed by order of the Khaleefeh Omar. From this time the city gradually declined. In A. D 969, the Fatimite Khaleefehs, having taken Egypt and built Cairo, the city of Alexandria still further declined. The B. M. possesses many coins of this mint, belonging to different dynasties, struck between 465 and 818 A. H.

ISLAMABAD. اسلامآباد

In 1665, Chittagong, the chief town of the district of the same name, situate in lat. 22° 21′ N., long. 91° 52′ E., was besieged and captured by the Moghals under Umed Khan, who changed the name of the place to Islamabad. A silver mint of Aurungzieb and some of his successors.

ISLAMBOL. اسلامبول

This name is found on the coins belonging to some of the Sultans of the Othmanlee dynasty. Mr. Poole says:—"Islambol ('Islam Plenteous') is merely a fancy name for Constantinople. When coins are struck with each name it is noticeable that as a rule Islambol occurs on the gold, and Constantinople on the silver coinage. The theory that Islambol was used instead of Kustanteeneeyeh to indicate that the Sultan did not inherit by direct Ottoman succession, finds no support in the coins themselves."

ISTAKHR. اصطخر

This town, which in the time of Ardashir Babegan was the capital of the province of Fars, was built on part of the site occupied by the ancient city of Persepolis, lat. 30° 1′ N., long. 52° 57′ E. Persepolis was long considered the capital of Persia, and was one of the most magnificent and celebrated cities in the world. It was taken and plundered by Alexander the Great, who burnt its beautiful palace. It was the burial place of the ancient kings of Persia, and the grandeur and magnificence of its ruins testify to its former greatness. Here are to be found the sculptured remains and inscrip-

tions called by the Arabs Nakshi Rustâm. It was taken by the Moslems under Othman in A. H. 23, Yezdigird being compelled to fly. Five Amawee coins and one Abbasee coin represent this mint in the B. M.

ITTAWAH. اٹاوہ

Also written Itawah, Etawah, Etaya and Etaweh, takes its name from Int, a brick, and is situate in the province of Agrah, in lat. 26° 47′ N., long. 79° 3′ E. It is said to have been founded about five centuries ago by Sangram Singh, a Chauhan chief. This town was a Moghal mint from the time of Aurungzieb.

JAHANPANAH. جہانپناہ

A portion of the inhabited part of the old city of Delhi. Sher Shah struck silver coins at this mint.

JAJERM. جاجرم

A town of Persia, situate in the north part of Khorassan, in lat. 36° 51′ N., long. 56° 29′ E. One coin of Aboo-Saeed, and one of Togha Timur, struck at this mint, are in the National Collection.

JALANDAR. جالندھر

A city in the district of the same name, in lat. 31° 19′ N., long. 75° 37′ E. Jalandar lays claim to considerable antiquity, having been the original capital of the Rajpoot kingdom of Kotach, which dates back to the period anterior to Alexander's invasion. Ibrahim Shah of Ghazni reduced the town to the Mohamedan yoke. Under the Moghal Empire it formed the capital of the Doab between the Sutlej and Beas. This place was one of Akbar's copper mints.

JAUNPUR. جونپور

A town situate in Jaunpur district, lat. 25° 41′ N., long. 82° 43′ E., on the northern bank of the river Gumti. The town is very ancient, and was formerly the capital of a considerable Mohamedan kingdom, which extended from Budaon and Ettawah to Behar. A copper mint of Humayoon and a gold, silver and copper mint of Akbar.

JAYPUR. جيپور

The present city of Jaipur, lat. 26° 55′ N., long. 75° 52′ E., was built in A. D. 1728, by Jai Singh II., Raja of Jaipur, commonly called Sawai Jai Singh, and the seat of government was thence transferred from Amber. Copper coins of Akbar have the name of Jaypur on them.

JAYY. جي

A name formerly given to Ispahan. This mint appears upon six Amawee and one Abbasee coin, the earliest being dated 90 A. H.

JAYY, MEDEENET-. مدينة جي

There is one coin with this prefix, dated 162.

JEBRIEN, BEIT-. بيت جبرين

A town situate between Jerusalem and Ghazzah, in lat. 31° 33′ N., long. 35° 2′ E. This is one of the mints named by Rogers Bey.

JEEREFT. جيرفت

A town in Kerman, lat. 28° 9′ N., long. 57° 40′ E. It was formerly a large commercial place, where the caravans of Sijistan and Khorassan used to meet. The B. M. collection contains only one coin struck here in 382, in the name of Samsam-ed-Dowleh.

JEHANGIRNAGAR. جهانگير نگر

This name was given by Jehangir to Dacca in 1575, when he made it the residence of the governor. Dacca is situate in the district of the same name in Bengal, on the north bank of the Buriganga river, in lat. 23° 43′ N., long. 90° 26′ E. The rise of this city dates from the beginning of the 17th century, when Islam Khan, the Moghal viceroy, transferred to it the seat of government from Rajmahal. With the exception of a short period it was the capital of Bengal during the whole of the 17th century. Its downfall began in 1704, when Murshid Kuli Khan transferred the seat of government to Murshedabad. This name is met with on the coins of Jehangir and his successor Shah Jehan.

JENABA. جنابا

A town situated in the province of Fars, in lat. 29° 31′ N., long. 50° 35′ E., known also as Jennaba, Gonnara, Gunaya, and Gonava. It has extensive ruins, and was formerly a place of considerable importance. This mint adds one coin only of Adud-ed-Dowleh, dated 345.

JEZEEREH, EL-. الجزيرة

This city was situated on an island in the Tigris, in lat. 37° 15′ N., long. 42° 14′ E. Six or eight centuries ago Jezeereh was a large and flourishing city, but at present it is little more than a mass of ruins. Two Amawee coins of this mint are dated 128 and 129 ; one copper coin, date illegible ; and there are four coins of the Mongols of Persia, two dated 661 and 691, and one of Pir Budak Khan of the Kara Kuyunli dynasty, without date.

JISR, EL-. الجسر

One coin of this mint, date 80, is described by Rogers Bey in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1883.

JIZAIR, EL-. الجزائر

Or Algiers, is a famous seaport town of Africa, lat. 36° 58′ N., long. 2° 57′ E. The coins of this mint, belonging to the Othmanlee dynasty, range between 982 and 1244 A. H.

JOOZJAN. جزجان

Or Jurjan, or Gurgan, was situated in Persia, in lat. 37° 16′ N., long. 55° 12′ E. In A. H. 30, the metropolis and province to the south-east of the Caspian, which probably bore in common the name of Jurjaun, submitted to Saud or Sauid, the son of El-Auss. The city of Jurjan, together with a long and lofty wall which extended on one side to the sea, like that on the opposite coast at Derbend, formed an almost impregnable bulwark against the Turks or Tartar hordes from the side of Khuwarezm, and had often baffled the efforts of some of the most powerful of the ancient Persian monarchs to take it. In a great measure it commanded the communication between Khorassan and the cities of Damaghaun and Rai. In A. H. 97, A. D. 716, the city was besieged and taken by Yezeed. In A. H. 130, A. D. 748,

Kothbah, the general of Abu-Mosslem, entered the city of Jurjan with a large army and put to death all he could discover of the adherents of the house of Ommeyah. It was about this time that the banner and uniform of the Moslems was changed from green, the colour of the house of Ommeyah, to black, which was ever afterwards the symbol of the house of Abbas, founded by Abu Mosslem. The army of Jenguiz Khan, under his three eldest sons, laid siege to this city in A. H. 618, which they utterly destroyed after a most memorable and gallant resistance, and now there are no antiquities or ruins to mark the site of this once great city. There is one coin of Mohamud of Ghazni, dated 414, and one silver and one copper belonging to the Mongols of Persia, dated respectively 717 and 662 A. H.

JUNAGARH. جونا گڈھ

Chief town of the State of the same name in Kathiawar, lat. 21° 31′ N., long. 70° 36′ E. Shah Jehan and Aurungzieb struck coins at this mint.

JUNDEY SABOOR. جندي سابور

This important city, which lay in Khuzistan, in lat. 33° 18′ N., long. 48° 35′ E., with the country around the sources of the Karoon, was reduced by Noman ibn Mocarun, the general of Omar, about the year 640 A.D. The only remaining mounds which point to the position of the city are now being levelled by the plough. Two coins in the B. M. which represent this mint belong to the Amawee dynasty, and are dated 80 and 97 A. H.

KAHIRAH, EL-. القاهرة

The city, which is known to Europeans by the name of Cairo, or Grand Cairo, called by the Egyptians Misr, and situate in lat. 30° 2′ N., long. 31° 18′ E. The epithet El-Mahrooseh (or the guarded) is generally added. El-Kahir (or the planet Mars, an unpropitious star) being ascendant at the period of its foundation, it was originally called El-Kahireh, whence the Italianised name Cairo. It was founded at night. Astrologers had been consulted and had fixed

on a propitious moment for laying the foundation of the city wall. They were to have given a signal at that precise moment by ringing a number of bells which were suspended to cords, supported by poles along the whole circumference of the intended wall, but a raven happening to alight upon one of the cords, bells were put in motion before the chosen time, and the builders who were waiting for the signal immediately commenced their work. Thus the city was founded at an inauspicious instead of a fortunate moment. Cairo is dignified with the name of Umm-ed-Dunya (the mother of the world) and other high sounding appellations. This mint is well represented by a large number of coins belonging to several dynasties, between 525 and 914 A. H.

KALANUR. كالانور

A town in Gurdaspur District, Punjaub, lat. 32° 1′ N., long. 75° 11′ E. It is historically interesting as the spot where Akbar received the news of his father's death, and ascended the imperial throne. It was a place of considerable importance in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. Akbar had a mint at this town.

KALINJAR. كالنجر

A town and celebrated hill fort in the Banda district, N. W. Provinces, lat. 25° 1′ N., long. 80° 31′ E. According to Ferishta, Kalinjar was founded by Kedar Raja in the 7th century A. D., but Hindoo literature contains allusions to the fort at an earlier date. In 1202 A. D. Kutab-ud-din, the viceroy of Mohamud Ghori, took Kalinjar and converted the temples into mosques. In 1234, the city fell into the hands of Malik Nasirat-ud-din. In 1247, Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mohamed conquered the surrounding country. In 1530 Prince Humayoon laid siege to the fort, which he continued intermittently to attack for 12 years. The Afghan Sher Shah was killed whilst attacking this fort in 1545. Under Akbar Kalinjar formed a jagir of the imperial favourite Raja Birbal. Later it fell into the hands of Bundelas, but soon passed into the possession of Hardeo Sah of Panna, whose descendants held it for four generations. This town was one of Aurungzieb's mints.

KALPI. كالپي

A town in Jalaun district, N. W. Provinces, lat. 26° 7′ N., long. 79° 47′ E. Founded, according to tradition, by Basdeo, or Vasudeva, who ruled at Kambai from 330 to 400 A. D. In 1196 it fell to Kutab-ud-din, the viceroy of Mahomud Ghori. Ibrahim Shah Sharki, Prince of Jaunpur, laid siege to Kalpi several times during the early part of the 15th century. During the Moghal period, Kalpi was a very important city. In the reign of Akbar it had a mint in which copper coins were struck. It was also a mint of Sher Shah and Islam Shah. Mr. C. J. Rodgers has a rupee of Ahmed Shah struck at this place.

KAMARNAGAR. قمرنگر

This name was given to the fort of Karnul, also written Karnaul, Kandanul, Canoul and Karnool, situate in lat. 15° 49′ N., long. 78° 5′ E. The fort, which is attributed to Gopal Raya, was destroyed by the British in 1865. Mohamed Shah had a silver mint in this town.

KAMBAYAT. كنبايت

The origin or occasion of the name of this city has elicited no little research and speculation among Indian historiographers. Baldeus denominates it the Benjan's Paradise, and makes it to be the old Indian Cayrus: in the 17th century it was romanised Kambatha by this traveller, and true to the vernacular orthography, Tod says:—"It was anciently called Papavati, 'the sinful city;' this was afterwards changed to Ameravati, 'the immortal city,' and thence to Bagavati, 'the abode of tigers,' and Trimbavati, 'the city of copper.' The last transition was to Cambayet or Khumbavati, 'the city of the pillar.'" The natives of Cambay still call it Kambatha, and Nagori or Nagra. Cambay was the grand emporium of Guzerat in lat. 22° 18′N., long. 72° 40′ E., and the resort of merchants from every quarter of the globe. Aurungzieb and the later Moghals coined silver at this town.

KANAUJ. قنوج

An ancient city in Farrakhabad district, N. W. Provinces, lat. 27° 2′ N., long. 79° 58′ E. In former times Kanauj

formed the capital of a great Aryan kingdom. The prosperity of the city dates from a pre-historic period, and seems to have culminated about the 6th century after Christ. In 1018 it fell before Mohamed of Ghazni, and again in 1194 before Mohamud Ghori. In 1540 Humayoon here received his crushing defeat at the hands of Sher Shah, which compelled him for the time to fly from India and renounce the empire of Baber. The ancient city is now in ruins. This name appears on the coins of Mohamed Shah, his son Ahmed Shah, and on those of Shah Jehan III.

KANDAHAR. قندهار

From the remotest times this city, which is situated in lat. 31° 36′ N., long. 63° 31′ E., was of much importance in Asia. It is supposed to have been built by Alexander the Great. The Arabs penetrated into Kandahar in the first age of the Hijra. In A. D. 865, Yakub bin Leis, founder of the dynasty of the Saffarides, possessed himself of Kandahar; the Sassanides drove out his successors, and it was taken from them by the famous Mohamud Ghaznawi, whose dynasty was overthrown by that of the Ghorides. Under these last Kandahar fell by turns into the hands of petty ambitious chiefs, who all succumbed to the Seljookides. These possessed it till Sanjar, a prince of that dynasty, was overthrown by the Turkomans, who were established in the town, in 1153. A few years after it fell under the power of Ghias-ud-din Mohamed, a Ghoride prince. 'Ala-ud-din Mohamed, Sultan of Khuwarezm, took it in 1210. His son was dispossessed by the famous Jehangir Khan in 1222. In 1389 Tamerlane invaded and took possession of it. The Timurides retained it until the death of Aboo-Saeed in 1468. In 1512, Shah Beg took possession of Kandahar, but was dispossessed by Baber. It again changed hands from time to time, and in 1737 Nadir Shah took it after a blockade of 18 months. The B. M. possesses a coin of the house of Timur struck at this mint.

KANKAWAR. کنکوار

The small town of Kungawur, in lat. 34° 28 N., long. 48° 3′ E. D'Anville considers as the Concobar of antiquity. It is remarkable for the ruins of an edifice of magnificence described

by Sir R. K. Porter, and by him supposed to have been the celebrated temple of Diana. Mentioned by Rogers Bey as a mint.

KARA GHAJ. قراغاج

A town in the province of Azrabeijan, lat. 37° 8′ N., long. 47° 0′ E. There is one coin of this mint of Uljaitu, dated 711.

KARATOVA. قراطوة

A town in European Turkey, in lat. 41° 58′ N., long. 22° 22′ E. The B. M. has two coins of this mint, one of Bayezeed II., dated 886, and the other of Suleyman I., dated 926.

KARKISIAH. قرقيسيا

A town on the junction of the Khabour with the Euphrates, in lat. 35° 12′ N., long. 40° 26′ E., represents the Charchemish of Scripture, which was taken by Pharoah Necho, and recovered by Nebuchadnezzar. It was also known as Circesium. Under Diocletian it was a strongly fortified frontier town of the Roman dominions. Rogers Bey describes one coin of this mint.

KARS. قارص

A town in Asiatic Turkey, lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 36° 7′ E. There is one coin of Abd-el-Mejeed of the Othmanlee dynasty, dated 1272.

KASHAN. كاشان

A large town of Persia, in the province of Irak-Ajemi, lat. 35° 42′ N., long. 49° 10′ E. It is one of the numerous towns that submitted to Timur. The few coins which the B. M. possesses of this mint belong to the Mongols of Persia and Mudhaffarees, dating between 689 and 768 A. H., and the author has one of Bahadur Khan, dated 734.

KASHAN, MEDEENET-. مدينة كاشان

One coin of Uljaitu, dated 711, has this prefix on it.

KASHGHAR. كاشغر

A city of Usbec Tartary, formerly the capital of the country of the same name, situate in lat. 39° 26′ N., long. 74° 18′ E. It was a commercial city of importance before the Christian

era. The country known as Little Bucharia was once comprehended in the Mongol Empire, but is now dependent on China. Although it has declined from its ancient splendour, it is still a place of considerable trade. The prince of Kashghar struck money in the name of Malek Shah, and this mint appears also on two coins of Yaakoob Beg, dated 1291 and 1292.

KASHMIR. كشمير

Also known as Srinagar or Surjyanagar (the city of the sun), is the capital of the Native State of the same name, lat. 34° 5′ N., long. 74° 51′ E. It was anciently included in the country or kingdom of Saraswati. It owes its chief embellishments to the Moghal sovereigns of Hindostan. Coins were struck here by all the earlier Moghal emperors.

KASR-ES-SELAM. قصر السلام

This mint is only mentioned by Rogers Bey.

KAYRAWAN, EL-. القيروان

A city of North Africa, in a sandy plain, in lat. 35° 40′ N., long. 10° 5′ E., with a large citadel, magnificent mosque and numerous remains of antiquity. In the 8th and 9th centuries it was the capital of the Arab dominions in Africa. By A. H. 55, A. D. 675, the Arab rule was established in Africa proper. The governor was the celebrated Okba, and he built the city Kairoan as a point of support from which to push into the interior of the country. Okba was defeated by a Berber chief called Koseila, who then ruled at Kairoan as king for four years. In A. H. 69, A. D. 688, Abdul Malek entered Africa with a large army, when Koseila abandoned Kairoan, but the city was not recaptured till A. H. 74, and for some years there were incessant conflicts for the mastery of it. The Fatimee Khaleefehs add three coins to this mint, dated 300, 301 and 304.

KAYSAREEYEH. قيصرية

It was formerly an insignificant place called Tarris Stratonis, and appears to have been originally a Greek colony. It derived all its importance from Herod, who built on the spot a magnificent city and port, calling it after Augustus

Cæsar, and for a short time it was one of the most flourishing cities in Syria; lat. 38° 41′ N., long. 35° 31′ E. It was here that St. Peter converted Cornelius and his kinsmen; it was here that St. Paul defended himself against the Jews and their orator Tertullus; and here in the amphitheatre Herod Antipas, the son of Herod the Great, was smitten by the hand of God. Keyfar, the general of Heraclius, in command of an army of 50,000 men, was totally defeated by the Moslems in A. H. 16, Mauweiah, the general of Omar, taking the government of the city. This mint appears on four coins of Suleyman II. and Kay-Khusroo I., dated 597, 616, 617 and 618.

KAYSAREEYEH, MEDEENET-. مدينة قيصرية

The addition of Medeenet is found on one coin of Kay Khusroo I., dated 604.

KAZEROON. كازرون

A town of Persia, in the province of Fars, in lat. 29° 34′ N., long. 51° 53′ E. It was formerly of considerable importance, but is now in ruins. This mint adds three coins, one of the Mongols of Persia, dated 719, and two of the Mudhaffarees without date.

KAZWEEN. قزوين

Or Casbin, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak Ajemi, lat. 36° 16′ N., long. 49° 55′ E., was founded by Shapoor Zoolactaf, and previous to the reign of Shah Abbas, was the capital of the Sooffee dynasty. In 1809 it was destroyed by an earthquake. The B. M. possesses only one coin of this mint, struck in the name of Togha Timur, date 739.

KEBEER SHEYKH. كبير شيخ

Of this mint there are three coins belonging to the Mongols of Persia, two of which are dated 737 and 738.

KEEK. كيك

A town in Turkey in Asia, lat. 38° 45′ N., long. 41 °0′ E. There is one coin of this mint in the B. M., of Suleyman, dated 742.

KEEZ. كيز

A town of Persia, lat. 33° 0′ N., long. 50° 35′ E. Keez is represented by a solitary coin of Togha Timur, date 739.

KEMNAZAR. كمنزار

The Mongols of Persia furnish us with one coin of Ghazan, struck here in the year 703.

KENJEH. كنجة

Or Ganjeh, or Elizabetpol, as it is now called by the Russians, is the first place of any note on approaching Persia from the North-West. It is built upon a broad mountain torrent, over which is a ruinous brick bridge of 6 arches beneath the Aligez mountains, lat. 40° 44′ N., long. 46° 15′ E. Kenjeh is represented by one Mongol coin, dated 642, and two coins of Ahmed III. and Mohamud I. of the Othmanlee dynasty, dated respectively 1115 and 1143.

KERMAN. كرمان

A fortified city of Persia, also known as Sirjan, situate in the province of Kerman, in lat 29° 50′ N., long. 56° 25′ E. It is of great antiquity, and was one of the most flourishing cities in the Persian Empire. During the 23rd year of the Hijra the province of Kerman was added to the possessions of Islam, by the united exertions of Soheyl, the son of Auddi, and Abdullah, the son of Autteban. In the struggles between the Zund and Kujur families, after being bravely defended by Lootf Ali Khan Zund, the last of the line, it was basely betrayed into the hands of Aga Mohamed Khan in 1794, by whom its male inhabitants were slaughtered or horribly mutilated; its women and children given over to the most revolting slavery, and its buildings and fortifications destroyed. Selecting from his captives 900 men, he decapitated 600, and forced the survivors to carry the gory heads to a place where they also underwent the same fate. The whole were piled into a pyramid of skulls, which remained when Pottinger visited the spot. This mint adds eight coins to those of the Amawee and Abbasee Khaleefehs, dated between 90 and 167, and one Mongol coin dated 698.

KERMAN, MEDEENET-. مدينة كرمان

The prefix of Medeenet to Kerman is met with on a coin of Aboo-Saeed, dated 719.

KETAWEH, EL-. الكتاوة

Or Cotyœum or Kutaya, also spelt Kutaiah, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in lat. 39° 25′ N., long. 30° 9′ E. There are five coins of the Hasanee Shereefs in the B. M. of this mint, three dated 1004, 1005, and 1008.

KEYFA. كيفا

A town in Upper Kaseem, Arabia, lat. 27° 10′ N; long. 43° 0′ E. This mint occurs on a coin of Urtuk Arslan, dated 628.

KHALAT, EL-. الخلاط

A town of Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 38° 45′ N., long. 42° 15′ E. Two coins of Jehan Timur and Satibeg, dated 739 and 740, represent this mint.

KHANJEH. خانجة

The locality of this mint is unknown. M. Sauvaire suggests that it is Jnitza, but Mr. Poole points out that خانجة has a dot over (ـه) and is of a Syrian style of work. There are four coins of this mint of the Othmanlee dynasty, three dated 982, 1012 and 1020.

KHOKAND. خوقند

A town in Turkistan, also known as Ferghana, in lat. 41° 2′ N., long. 70° 2′ E. Several coins of this mint, dated between 1241 and 1288, are struck in the names of the Khans of Khokand.

KHOI. خوي

A town of Persia in the province of Azrabeijan, in lat. 38° 8′ N., long. 44° 45′ E. This mint occurs on a coin of Timur and Mohamud, without date, and the author has one of Timur of the Durani dynasty, dated 1198.

KHONIA. خونا

A small town of Persia in the province of Azrabeijan, lat. 38° 21′ N., long. 44° 30′ E. This mint is described by Rogers Bey.

KHUJASTA BUNYAD. خجستہ بنیاد

Meaning the "happy mansion," was a name given by Alamgir to the city of Aurungabad which he founded. Aurungzieb and the later Moghals coined here.

KHUJENDEH. خجندہ

This ancient town, also known as Cyreschata, or Cyropolis, or Cyra, or Chodjend, was the outmost city built by Cyrus on the banks of the Jaxartes, in lat. 41° 6′ N., long. 68° 2′ E. It was a strong place, and had a large garrison when it was taken and destroyed by Alexander. The city was totally destroyed by the army of Jenguiz in A. H. 617. This name is met with on a coin of Eelik Nasr, dated 390.

KHUWAREZM. خوارزم

The kingdom of Kharesm was subjugated by Timur, who, after a residence of some days in the metropolis, gave orders that the whole of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood should be removed to Samarkand, after which it was razed to the foundation, and the site sown with barley, so that nothing remained of this great and populous city. The delta of the Oxus, or Amoor, before falling into the Aral, forms the state of Khiva, which is more generally called Orgunje by the natives. It is the ancient Kharesm, and occurs in Arrian under the name of the country of the Chorasmi. This name is met with on several coins dating between 686 and 1247 A. H.

KILA-I-AGRAH. قلعہ آگرہ

About the year 1566, Akbar removed the seat of government to Agrah, where he built the fort known as Kila-i-Agrah. A Moghal copper mint.

KINNESREEN. قنسرین

The Kinnasreen of the Arabians, an ancient town of Syria, supposed to have been Chalcis, was the capital of the district of Chalcedone. It gives its Arabian name to the northern part of Syria, and is about 15 miles south of the modern Aleppo. Lat. 35° 56′ N., long. 37° 0′ E. This town surrendered to Abu Obeidah in A.H. 15. Two copper coins

of this mint, one an Amawee coin, without date, and the other of El-Mansoor, dated 157, are in the National Collection.

KORA. كورا

A decayed town in Futtehpur district, N. W. Provinces, lat. 26° 6′ N., long. 80° 24′ E., situated on the old Moghal road from Agrah to Allahabad. It was the capital of a district under the Moghal Empire, and still retains many architectural relics of its former magnificence. Mohamed Shah struck rupees at this mint.

KOOFEH, EL-. الكوفة

Or Kufa or Cufa, was founded by Saad ibn Wakkass, one of the commanders of Omar's army, in 638 A.D., on the western side of the Euphrates, in lat. 32° 0′ N., long. 44° 26′ E. It was afterwards the temporary seat of the Khalifate. This mint supplies several coins struck between 79 and 294.

KOOFEH, MAH-EL-. ماء الكوفة

A place called Ad-Denawar, so named because conquered by the people of El-Koofeh. One dirhem only, date illegible, has the name of this mint on it.

KOOMIS. قومس

A town which formerly existed near Bagdad, in Turkey in Asia. The author has one Amawee coin, dated 91, and the Bombay R. A. S. one dated 92, of this mint, which is also mentioned by Rogers Bey.

KOONIYEH. قونية

Koniyeh or Koniah, in Iconium, a city of Asia Minor, the capital of Karamania, in lat. 37° 51′ N., long. 32° 40′ E. It has derived considerable interest from its having been the metropolis and the residence of the Seljookian dynasty of the Turkish Sultans who reigned over this part of Asia Minor from the close of the 11th till the commencement of the 14th century. Several coins were struck at this mint by the Seljookees of Er-Room between 582 and 653, and by the Ameers and vassals of Karaman.

KOONIYEH, MEDEENET-. مدينة قونية

Six coins, dated between 644 and 674, have this prefix on them.

KOOR GHAZNEH. كورغزنة

One copper coin of Mohamud of Ghazni dated 405, represents this mint.

KOOS, MEDEENET-. مدينة قوس

A small town in Upper Egypt, lat. 25° 43′ N., long. 32° 40 E. There is one coin of El-Amir of the Fatimee dynasty, date uncertain.

KRIM. قريم

A town in the Crimea, lat. 44° 55′ N., long. 35° 5′ E. This name appears on four coins of the Golden Horde, three dated 665, 783 and 794, and on one of Abd-el-Mejeed of the Othmanlee dynasty, dated 1271.

KRIM, BELEDET-. بلدة قريم

Only two coins of the Golden Horde represent this mint, one of which is dated 796.

KRIM, NEW-. قريم الجديدة

This mint is found on two coins, one of Berdi-beg and the other of Toktamish.

KUDSIYAH, EL-. القدسية

A town in Mesopotamia, in lat. 33° 45′ N., long. 44° 19′ E. Rogers Bey mentions coins of this mint.

KUMM. قم

Or Koom, lies to the north of Shiraz, in lat. 34° 36′ N., long. 50° 57′ E. It was built in A. H. 203 out of the ruins of seven towns, but is almost entirely in ruins. It was celebrated for its manufactures of silk; at present it is noted as a place of pilgrimage. Among its shrines the most celebrated is that of Fatima, the sister of Ali Reza, the 8th Imam. The B. M. possesses a coin of the Samanee dynasty, dated 329, struck here, and one of Rustem of the Ak-Kuyunli dynasty, dated 899.

KURDISTAN. كردستان

Turkish Kurdistan consists of the territories of Betlis, Arbela and Van, and corresponds generally to the ancient Assyria. There are two coins, one gold and one silver, of Abd-el-Mejeed of the Othmanlee dynasty, date 1263, in the B. M.

KURTUBAH. قرطبة

Or Cordova or Cordoba (French Cordue, ancient Corduba), a city of Spain, capital of the province and kingdom of the same name, lat. 37° 51′ N., long. 4° 44′ W. It contains a cathedral, formerly one of the most holy mosques of the Mohamedan world, and still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain, which presents in its interior a labyrinth of columns of all orders and materials which were brought from various ancient temples all round the Mediterranean. Cordova was taken by the Moors in 672, and for many centuries afterwards remained the splendid capital of the "Khalifate of the West." It was for some time comprised in the country of the kings of Seville. This Spanish mint adds two coins of the kings of Cordova, one dated 540, and one of the Murabit dynasty, dated 492.

KURTUBAH, MEDEENET-. مدينة قرطبة

There are two coins with this name on them, one dated 542.

KUSTANTEENEEYEH. قسطنطينيه

Also called Islambol, or Stambol, or Constantinople, is one of the largest cities in Europe, and the capital of the Turkish Empire, situated in lat. 41° 1′ N., long. 28° 58′ E. It was anciently called Byzantium, but the name was changed by Constantine the Great in the year 330. It was taken by the Turks in 1453. There are many coins of the Othmanlee dynasty of this mint between 875 and 1299.

KUSTMOONEEYEH. قسطمونية

Or Kastamouni or Costambone—the ancient Germanopolis—a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Kara-Su, in lat. 41° 27′ N., long. 33° 15′ E. This mint is represented by one coin of Aboo-Saeed, dated 725.

KUTABABAD. قطبابا د

There are no direct means of ascertaining the locality indicated by the designation of Kutababad, but there is good reason to suppose that the term was momentarily applied to that portion of the many citied Delhi which had the honour of constituting the immediate residence of Mubarak Shah. This name is only met with on some square gold coins of Kutab-ud-din Mubarak Shah.

LAHIJAN. لاهجان

This mint is described under Looridjan, but it appears in this form on the coins of Jehan Shah of the Kara-Kuyunli dynasty.

LAHOR. لاهور

The capital of the Punjaub, on the left bank of the river Ravee, in lat. 31° 37′ N., long. 74° 25 E. Lahore was governed originally by a family of Chauhan Rajpoots. In 1021, when Anundpal was the Raja of Lahore, the city was taken and sacked by Mohamud of Ghazni, and formed part of the Ghaznawee dominions. It became the real capital of the Ghaznawee dynasty during the reign of Masaood III., about 1098. Lahore was taken by Mohamud Ghori without opposition in 1186; and the Ghaznawee dynasty ceased to reign. On the death of Mohamud Ghori in 1205, Kutab-ud-din Eibuk, who was then viceroy in Northern India, was crowned as the first Mohamedan king, at Lahore, A.D. 1206. The Moghals advancing from Ghazni about the year 1241 seized Lahore, but evacuated it shortly after. Timur's troops entered Lahore in 1399, and it was governed by Khizr Khan as viceroy. The emperor Humayoon entered Lahore in 1555, and was succeeded by his son Akbar, who made it his residence for some years. The Ghaznawees, Pathans and Moghals down to Alamgir II., all struck coins at this mint.

LAHRI BANDAR. لهري بندر

This town succeeded Debal as the seaport of the river Indus, situate in lat. 24° 32′ N., long. 67° 28′ E., known also as Lahri and Laharya. Probably Lari was taken from Lar, the local name of the southern portion of the province of Sind. In consequence of the channel on which it was situated having ceased to be navigable, Lahri Bandar has fallen into complete decay. This name appears on a rupee of Akbar in the cabinet of Mr. C. J. Rodgers.

LAKHNAU. لكهنو

Or Lucknow, the capital city of the province of Oudh, situated on the river Gumti, in lat. 26° 51′ N., long 80° 58′.

E. Till recent years it formed the metropolis of a great Mohamedan kingdom. Sher Shah and Akbar struck copper coins at this mint, and the later Moghals coined silver here.

LAKHNAUTI. لكهنوتي

A ruined city and ancient capital of Bengal, lat. 24° 52′ N., long. 88° 10′ E., also known as Gaur. The most ancient name of the city was Lakshmanwati, corrupted into Lakhnauti. The name Gaur is also of great antiquity, but it is probable that this name was more strictly applicable to the kingdom than to the city. In 1204 A. D., it was conquered by the Mohamedans, who retained it as the chief seat of their power in Bengal for more than three centuries. When the Afghan kings of Bengal established their independence, they transferred the seat of government to Panduah, this was soon afterwards deserted, and the royal residence re-transferred to Gaur, which continued under the name of Janatabad to be the capital of Bengal, so long as the Mohamedan kings retained their independence. After many vicissitudes, Gaur disappeared from history when Akbar's generals conquered Bengal. This was a Bengal mint of the Bengal Sultans, and also that of Mohamed Tughlak.

LAR. لار

A town of Persia, and capital of Laristan. It was once a magnificent city, but is now in ruins; lat. 27° 27′ N., long. 54° 13′ E. There is one coin of this mint, date illegible, struck in the name of Shah Shuja of the Mudhaffaree dynasty.

LOORIDJAN. لورد جان

Also written Larry Joon, or Lahijan, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, lat. 37° 3′ N., long. 50° 14′ E. This mint appears on a coin of Mohamed of the Seljookees, dated 496.

LUDD. لدّ

Or Lydda, or Diospolis, north-east of Ramleh, in lat. 31° 55′ N., long, 34° 53′ E. It was ruined by a Mongol tribe in 1271 A. D. This mint is one of those mentioned by Rogers Bey.

LU-LUEH. لؤلؤة

This was originally a castle built by the Greek emperors in the neighbourhood of Tarsus, on a high and well-defended position in about lat. 37° 20′ N., long. 34° 20′ E., in order to give Constantinople warning of the invasion of the Arabs by signals which were communicated from post to post, ultimately reaching the capital. It afterwards became an important fortress, and was ineffectually besieged by the Khaleefeh Mamoon in A. H. 217. Soon afterwards it was taken by the Arabs, but it was reconquered by the emperor of Macedonia. In Abulfeda's Chronicles of Syria, it is erroneously written as Lulkah. No further mention of this city occurs in history until the time of the Seljooks in the 15th century, when Caterino Zeno speaks of Lula as a very strong town in Karamania. Cilicia and Phrygia have since the 13th century gone under the name of Karamania. We find one coin of this mint, dated 660, struck in the name of Kilij Arslan IV.

LU-LUEH, MAADIN-. معدن لؤلؤة

One coin of Kay Khusroo III., without date, has this mint on it.

LU-LUEH, MEDEENET. مدينة لؤلؤة

Three coins have this name on them, two dated 668 and 684.

MAADIN. معدن

It is said that this city was founded by Ardashir, on the banks of the Tigris, lat. 33° 20′ N., long. 44° 51′ E., and was his residence. It is supposed to be the same as Ctesiphon, and was immediately opposite the Grecian city of Seleucia, which it eclipsed. There are ruins of it still to be seen. In A. H. 15 the Mohamedan general Saud marched with a large army and took this splendid metropolis of the Beni-Sassan Yezdegird. One coin of the Seljookees of Er-Room was struck here in 655, and two of the Samanee dynasty, dated 293 and 310.

MAARAT MISRIEN. معرة مصرين

A town in Turkey in Asia, 15 miles from Halab. Coins of this mint are named by Rogers Bey.

MADRID. مدريد

The capital of Spain, on the left bank of the Manzanares, lat. 40° 24′ N., long. 3° 41′ W. It occupies the site of the ancient Mantua-Carpetanorium, called Magoritium in the Middle Ages. Some antiquarians contend that it was so called by the Spanish Arabs, in whose language the word Mogerit means a "well-aired house." During the occupation of the peninsula by the Arabs the place served as a frontier town, and its castle was often taken from the Arabs and retaken by them until 1086, when it was finally taken by Alphonso VI., the conqueror of Toledo. A coin of circumstance was struck here in 1201 A. H.

MAHDEEYEH, EL-. المهدية

A town on the coast of Africa, in lat. 34° 23′ N., long. 6° 22′ W., founded by Obeidullah, the first Fatimite Khaleefeh, about the year 300 A. H. There are several coins of this mint, dated between 316 and 457, and one Abbasee copper coin, dated 153.

MAHEE. ماهى

One of two villages near Marw, together called El-Mahian. The B. M. has four Amawee coins struck here, dated 90, 91, 93 and 96.

MAHESWUR. مهيسور

A town in the State of Indore, Central India, on the right bank of the river Nerbudda, lat. 22° 11′ N., long. 75° 37′ E. Coins of Shah Alam II. were struck here. Mr. Chas. J. Rodgers has a rupee of this mint in the name of Mohamed Shah.

MAHJAM, EL-. المحجام

A town of Arabia in lat. 14° 35′ N., long. 43° 37′ E. Col. Prideaux describes this as a mint.

MAJIR, NEW-. ماجرالجديد

A ruined town of Southern Russia, lat. 44° 32′ N., long. 42° 55′ E. There is one coin of Mohamed Bulak of the Golden Horde struck here in 774.

MALAKAH. مالقة

Or Malaga, is a seaport city of Spain, lat. 36° 43′ N., long. 4° 26′ W. Malaga is of great antiquity, and claims to have been founded eight or nine centuries B. C., by the Phœnicians, who gave it the names of "Malcha" or "Royal," to intimate the estimation in which they held it. But of this high antiquity there is no evidence. W. Humboldt says that "Malaca is a pure Basque word, and signifies the side of a mountain." It was possessed successively by the Carthaginians and the Romans, who called it Malaca, by the Goths and by the Arabs. For the first three centuries of the Moslem domination in Spain, Malaga was subject to the Khaleefehs of Cordova, but on the disruption of that khalifate it fell into the hands of one petty sovereign after another; it was annexed, early in the thirteenth century, to the kingdom of Granada. In 1487 Ferdinand and Isabella wrested it from the Moors, during which the citizens endured the severest horrors of famine. This mint gives two coins, one of Idrees II., dated 446, and the other of Mohamed of the Benee Hood dynasty, without date.

MANBEGE. منبج

This important town, situate in lat. 36° 30′ N., long. 38° 0′ E., was formerly a part of the State of Hama, and formed one of the seven principal towns included in the kingdom of Aleppo by the Arabs, and is mentioned as a Cufic mint in "Monete Cufiche del Museo I. R. di Milano."

MANDU. مندو

Or Mandogarh, an extensive deserted town in Dhar State, Central India; lat. 22° 21′ N., long. 75° 26′ E. The ancient capital of the Mohamedan kingdom of Malwa, founded in A. D. 313 by Hoshung Ghori. It was taken in 1526 by Bahadur Shah, ruler of Guzerat, and annexed to his dominions until their conquest by Akbar in 1570. Copper coins were struck here by Humayoon.

MANSOOREEYEH, EL-. المنصورية

The B. M. has several coins of this mint, dating between 341 and 438.

MARIDEEN. ماردين

Mardin, a town of North Mesopotamia, lat. 37° 19′ N., long. 40° 33′ E., was built on a steep hill on the southern slope of the Mardeen Hills. It is said to have been an ancient town, and to have been originally called Marde or Meride, and was known in classic times as Mount Mosius. At the commencement of the 14th century, Mardin was taken by Osman, the founder of the Turkish Empire. Later in the same century Hulaku, the grandson of Jenghiz Khan, assaulted the city without success. This mint adds several coins of the Urtukees of Marideen dynasty and Mongols of Persia, dated between 599 and 709.

MARRAKUSH. مراكش

The city of Morocco, or Maracasch, as it is called by the natives, the capital of the empire of the same name, was founded by Yusuf in 1073 A.D., and is situated in the north of Morocco, properly so called, in lat. 31° 28′ N., long. 8° 0′ W. It has lost most of its splendour, owing to the sovereign having moved his court to Mequinez. Many dynasties struck coins with this name on them between 491 and 1224.

MARRAKUSH, MEDEENET-. مدينة مراكش

Three coins have the prefix of Medeenet on them, one dated 537, and nine coins have the word "Had" on them.

MAHR INDRAPUR. مهراندرپور

This name is found on the coins of Shah Jehan II. from 1131, and on those of subsequent emperors.

MATHURA. متهرة

A city in the district of the same name, now known as Muttra, situated in the N.W. Provinces, lat. 27° 30′ N., long. 77° 43′ E. It is mentioned by Ptolemy as "the Madoura of the gods"; and by Arrian and Pliny as "Methora." It was the centre of the Buddhist faith about 400 A.D. Mohamud of Ghazni sacked it in 1017-18, and in about 1500 Sultan Sikander Lodi utterly destroyed all the shrines, temples and images; in 1636, Shah Jehan appointed a governor expressly to "stamp out idolatry" in Muttra. Aurungzieb

destroyed many of the remaining temples and shrines. Ahmed Shah Durani sacked the city in 1756. It still forms a great centre of Hindoo devotion. A copper mint of Akbar.

MAYYAFARIKEEN. ميافارقين

A town and fortress in the vicinity of Diarbekir in Kurdistan, in lat. 38° 2′ N., long. 40° 58′ E. It was surrendered to Hulaku Khan in A. H. 656. There are eight coins of this mint belonging to the Ayyoobee dynasty, dated between 599 and 618.

MEDEENET-ES-SELAM. مدينة السلام

A city of Turkey in Asia, in lat. 33° 17′ N., long. 44° 28′ E., more commonly known as Bagdad. The ancient city is said to have been built by El-Mansoor, the second prince of the dynasty of the Abbasides in the 8th century, and continued to be the residence of the Mohamedan khaleefehs till its destruction by Hulaku about the middle of the 8th century. The modern or existing city was built by Khaleefeh El-Mansoor in 762, who gave the city a new name, Dar-el-Selem, or "the gate of peace." It was originally constructed on both sides of the Tigris. After a series of vicissitudes and civil dissensions, Bagdad was subjugated by Toghrel Beg of the Seljookee race, who had at this period, A. H. 447, established his authority in Khorassan and Persian Irak. It was rebuilt by Abu Bekr in A.H. 805, and in A.H. 913 was surrendered to Ghias-ud-din Shah Mohamed. In A.H. 795 the city of Bagdad was entered by Timur, his army having swam across the Tigris. Sultan Ahmed fled before them, and made his escape to Damascus. The B. M. has a splendid collection of coins of this mint, extending from 146 to 655.

MEDHAR, EL-. المذار

A town in Mesopotamia, in lat. 31° 10′ N., long. 46° 55′ E. Rogers Bey mentions this mint.

MEKKEH. مكة

A city of Arabia, in lat. 21° 15′ N., long. 40° 12′ E., celebrated as the birth-place of Mohamed. Khaled captured

the city in A. H. 8. In A. H. 64 Hussan, son of Timur, invested the city, when many of the pillars of the Kaaba were destroyed, and the canopy or silken veil was set on fire. In 73 Mekkeh was besieged and taken by Hejauje, the son of Yusuf, under orders of Abdool-Malek, when he razed the sacred edifice to the ground and rebuilt it. In 316 Mekkeh submitted to Abu Taher, who took the Hidjer-ul-Asswad, or black rock of the Kaaba, to Bahareyne, and it is said that this stone was taken by him to Koofeh, 339, where it was fastened to the pillars of one of the mosques, but it was shortly afterwards restored to Mekkeh. There is one coin of El Azeez of the Fatimee Khaleefehs, dated 366, but whether struck at this mint is not certain, the initial letter being absent on the coin.

MENADHIR. مناذر

A town of Persia, in the province of Khuzistan. Three Amawee coins of this mint are dated 90, 93 and 94.

MERAGHAH. مراغة

A city in Persia, in the province of Azrabeijan, in lat. 37° 43′ N., long. 46° 28′ E. The B. M. describes a coin of Rustem of the Ak-Kuyunli dynasty, dated 899, and the author has one of Bahadur Khan, dated 733, of this mint.

MEREEYEH, EL-. المرية

A maritime city of Spain, in lat. 36° 16′ N., long. 2° 32′ W. It was taken by Abdullah El-Zagal, "the valiant," the brother of Muley ibn Hussun, in A. D. 1485. During the time of the Moorish kings of Granada, Almeria, the ancient Murgis, was one of the most opulent cities in their dominions. There are several coins of this mint belonging to the Murabit dynasty between 506 and 536.

MEREEYEH, MEDENEET, EL-. مدينة المرية

This prefix appears on one coin of Alee of the Murabit dynasty, dated 508.

MERW. مرو

Marw or Meru, Antiochia Margiana, a town of independent Turkistan, lat. 37° 55′ N., long. 62° 15′ E. It was founded

by Alexander, and became the capital of one of his successors Antiochus Nicator. It was formerly of importance as the capital of the Seljookees dynasty. The city of Merw during the reign of the Sefavean monarchs was considered the most important frontier post of Persia. This mint is represented by a few coins belonging to different dynasties between 91 and 910 A. H.

MESHHED. مشهد

Or Mushed, formerly the capital of Persia, in the province of Khorassan, lat 36° 19′ N., long. 59° 30′ E. It rose out of the decay of the ancient Toos, the ruins of which lie but 17 miles distant. The plan of the city is by some attributed to the Emperor Humayoon, while he was a guest of Shah Tamasp; but its greatness is undoubtedly owing to the resort of pilgrims to the tomb of Imam Reza. Nadir Shah enriched the shrine with a bounty which still gilds its remains. Here also repose the remains of the celebrated Haroon-er-Rasheed. There is one coin of Hoseyn Baikar of this mint without date.

MESSINA. مسانا

A large and commercial city of Sicily, seated on the Strait of Faro di Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria, lat. 38° 13′ N., long. 15° 35′ E. Described as a Cufic mint in the "Monete Cufiche del Museo di Milano."

MEYSAN. ميسان

A town once situated in Irak-Arabi, lat. 31° 2′ N., long. 47° 5′ E. This mint is mentioned by Rogers Bey and Guthrie. The author has one Amawee coin, dated 96.

MIKNASEH. مكناسة

A large city in the province of Morocco, lat. 34° 8′ N., long. 6° 5′ W. It derived all its importance from one of the sovereigns having resolved to make it the capital of the northern, as Morocco was of the southern, part of his dominions; and hence it has become the usual residence of the emperors of Morocco. There are several coins of the Filelee Shereefs struck here between 1104 and 1191 A.H.

MISR. مصر

A name given by the Egyptians to El-Kahirah or Cairo. This name appears on a number of coins of different dynasties struck between 133 and 1288 A.H.

MISR-EL-FUSTAT. مصر الفسطاط

A term applied to Fustat or Old Cairo. There is one copper coin of this mint, without date.

MOASKAR, EL-. المعسكر

This mint gives only one coin, dated 514, belonging to Mohamed of the Seljookees of Er-Room.

MOHAMMADEEYEH, EL-. المحمدية

A name given in A.H. 148 to the city of Er-Rayy. This mint is found on several of the Amawee and Abbasee coins. Also on one of Nasr II. of the Samanees, dated 329, and on one of Ahmed of the Hasanee Shereefs.

MOHAMMADNAGAR. محمد نگر

In 1512 A.D., Sultan Kuli Kutab Shah, the founder of the Kutab Shahi dynasty, declared his independence during the reign of Mohamad Shah, and assumed the title of king of Golkanda, the name of a village where he built his capital, and called it Mohammadnagar, after Mohamad Shah Bahmani, but the original name prevailed. This name occurs on a rupee in the possession of Mr. C. J. Rodgers, struck by Shah Alam II.

MOHMOODPOOR. محمود پور

A town said to have existed in the Rajpootana State, about lat. 26° 36′ N., long. 75° 0′ E. There are three coins of this mint struck in the name of Mohamud of Ghazni, two of which are dated 418 and 419.

MOEIZZEYEH, EL-KAHIRAH-EL-. المعزية القاهرة

Jauher Khaudem laid the foundation of a new city, described to be situated midway between Fustat and Misr and Eyne-us-Shums, in lat. 30° 0′ 30″ N.; long. 31° 16′ 30″ E., and to which in honour of his sovereign he gave the name of Kahirah Moizzeeyeh. In A.H. 361 Muez-ud-din removed to the new city of Kahirah, which he now declared the metropolis

of his dominions. This name is met with on one coin of Aboo Alee, dated 525.

MOMINABAD. مومنابـاد

A town situated in the Nizam's Dominions, Dekkan, lat. 18° 50′ N., long. 76° 8′ E. A copper mint of Shah Alam II.

MORADABAD. مراد آباد

A town in the N. W. Provinces, lat. 28° 49′ N., long. 78° 49′ E., founded in 1625 by Rustem Khan, and named after Prince Murad Bakhsh, son of the Emperor Shah Jehan. A silver mint of Ahmed Shah Durani and of Shah Alam II.

MOSIL, EL-. الموصل

A celebrated town in Mesopotamia, lat. 36° 18′ N., long. 43° 12′ E. The name Mosil is an Arabic corruption of Mespila, "the central gates," a designation bestowed upon the city because it was situated at the point of intersection of the routes to the Black Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Caspian and the Mediterranean. The great battle fought in 750 A.D., on the banks of the river Zab, near Mosil, between Marwan II. and Abul Abbas Abdullah, surnamed El-Saffah, decided the ruin of the Amawee Khaleefehs. Marwan II. being defeated fled to Emessa, thence to Damascus, and finally to Egypt, where he was overtaken and killed. In A. D. 1055, Mosil was subjugated with the adjoining territory by Toghrel Beg, the Seljookee prince. It is stated that the tombs of Jonas and Jerjeis, or St. George, were at Mosil, and were visited by Timur in 1393 A.D. There are several coins of this mint belonging to different dynasties between 97 and 733 A.H.

MOZILAH, EL-. المزيلة

A name by which Mosil was formerly known, and appears on two coins, dated 575 and 577, mentioned in "Cufiche Monete del Museo I. R. di Milano."

MUAZAMABAD. معظمابـاد

Mr. Thomas says there is no definite authority for the determination of the site of this city, which, however, seems to have been founded by Sikander bin Ilias about 758-59 A.H., when his own coins record that he himself assumed

the title of المعظم without trenching upon the superlative الاعظم usually reserved for the reigning monarch, his father. He concludes that "there was a gradual migration from the ancient Sonargaon to the new city, which grew in importance from the governmental centre implied in the اقليم معظم آباد of 760 A.H. to the بلدة المعظم معظم آباد "the great city of Muazamabad," of about 780 A.H., till, on the disappearance of the name of Sonargaon from the marginal records of the general currency, the new metropolis appropriates to itself the immemorial حضرة جلال of Eastern Bengal." Dr. Blochmann remarks in regard to the site of this city—"That it is probably the same as Mu'azzampur in Sonargaon." The old Bengal Sultans used to coin money here.

MUBARAKEH, EL-. المباركة

Formerly a town of Persia in the province of Khuwarezm, the precise situation of which is now unknown. This name is found on two Amawee coins, dated 108 and 109.

MUKHSHI. مخشي

Three coins of the Golden Horde struck here in the name of the prince Uzbeg, are dated 717, 718 and 726.

MUKHSUSABAD. مخصوصاباد

The ancient name of Murshedabad. This mint name occurs on a rupee of Aurungzieb in the possession of Mr. C. J. Rodgers.

MULTAN. ملتان

A renowned city in the Punjab, lat. 30° 12′ N., long. 71° 30′ E. Multan probably bore in the earliest times the name of Kasyapapura, derived from Kasyapa, father of the Adityas and Daityas, the sun-gods and Titans of Hindoo mythology. Under various Hellenic forms of this ancient designation, Multan figures in the works of Hecataeus, Herodotus, and Ptolemy. Multan appears in the history of Alexander's invasion as the chief seat of the Malli, whom the Macedonian conqueror utterly subdued. He left Philip as satrap at Multan, but the Hellenic power in this quarter

probably soon came to an end, as the country appears shortly after to have passed under the rule of the Gupta dynasty of Magadha. At a later period Greek influence may once more have extended to Multan under the Bactrian kings. The early Arab geographers mention Multan as forming part of the kingdom of Sind, ruled over by Chach. During his reign the well-known Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Hiouen Thsang, visited Multan, where he found a golden image of the sun, from which General Cunningham derives the modern name of the city, though other authorities connect it rather with that of the Malli. Multan was conquered for the Khalifate by Mohamed Kasim. During the decline of the Khaleefehs their influence naturally grew weak in the remote province of Sind; and about the close of the 9th century, two independent kingdoms sprang up, with their capitals at Mansura and Multan. A native Arab dynasty of Amirs continued to reign over the country about the junction of the Chenab and the Sutlej, until the rise of the Ghazni Empire. In 1005, Sultan Mohamud laid siege to the city, and having conquered it with the whole of Sind continued thereafter to appoint governors. After passing for a time under the dynasties of Sumra and Ghor the district regained a brief independence in 1442, under one Sheikh Yusuf. But when the Moghal princes consolidated the whole of Upper India into a single Empire, Multan passed under their wider sway, and it remained the capital of one of their Subahs till the imperial organisation fell to pieces. On Nadir Shah's invasion in 1738-39, Zahid Khan, a Sadozai Afghan, was appointed by Mohamed Shah to be Nawab of Multan. The history of Multan during the latter half of the 18th century, comprises the usual tangled details of Sikh Mohamedan dynastic revolutions and internal warfare. The early Pathans, all the Moghals down to Alamgir II., and the Duranis coined in this city.

MURSIYEH. مرسية

Capital of the province of Murcia in Spain lat. 38° 3′ N., long. 1° 10′ W. Three coins struck in the name of Mohamed ibn Saad, dated 543, 545 and 565, have this mint on them.

MURSHIDABAD. مرشد اباد

Situate in the Bengal Presidency, lat. 24° 11′ N., long. 88° 18′ E. The old name of the place was Maksudabad or Mukhsusabad, and is stated to have been originally founded by the Emperor Akbar, but took the present name from the second founder, Murshid Kuli Khan. Coins were struck at this place by the later Moghal emperors.

MUSTAQAR-UL-KHILAFAT. مستقرالخلافت

One of the titles bestowed upon the city of Agrah which appears on the Moghal coins.

MUSTAQAR-UL-MULK. مستقرالملک

One of the titles bestowed upon the city of Agrah and found on Moghal coins.

MUTAWAKKELIYEH, EL-. المتوکلیه

Rogers Bey mentions this as a Cufic mint.

MUZUFFURGARH. مظفرگره

The name of a town which formerly existed in the Punjaub, lat. 30° 4′ N., long. 71° 14′ E. This name occurs on a rupee of Shah Alam II. in the possession of Mr. C. J. Rodgers.

NAGOR. نگور

A town in Jodhpur State, Rajpootana, lat 27° 11′ N., long. 73° 46′ E. It was first occupied by Chanda, chief of the Rahtor Rajpoots, about 1328 A.D. It was for centuries regarded as the appanage to the heir to the gadi of Jodhpur. It was several times occupied temporarily by the Mussulman forces, once notably by Akbar in 1562 A.D., who conferred it on the chief of the Bikaner. It was however subsequently recovered by Jodhpur. This mint is found on the copper coins of Akbar.

NAHAWAND. نهوند

A town in Irak-Ajemi, Persia, lat. 34° 5′ N., long. 48° 29′ E. Here the Arabs obtained a memorable victory over the Persians, A.D. 638. This is one of the mints mentioned by Rogers Bey.

NAHR-TEERA. نهرتيري

A town in Persia in the province of Khuzistan, lat. 31° 6′ N., long. 49° 5′ E. This mint is found on two Amawee coins. dated 96 and 97.

NAJAFGARH. نجفگره

A village in Cawnpore district, N. W. Provinces, in lat. 26° 18′ N., long. 80° 56′ E. Mr. C. J. Rodgers has a rupee of Shah Alam II. struck here.

NAJIBABAD. نجيبا باد

A town in the Bijnaur district, N. W. Provinces, in lat. 29° 36′ N., long. 78° 23′ E It was founded by Najib-ud-Daula, who erected the square brick fort of Pathargarh in 1755. A silver and copper mint of Shah Alam II.

NAKHJEWAN. نخجوان .

Also written Nakhchiwan, or Nakhdjovan, means "the place of descent," being the place where it is supposed Noah first settled when he came out of the ark. Situate in Armenia, lat. 39° 5′ N., long. 45° 21′ E. There is one coin of Suleyman of the Mongols of Persia, dated 741, of this mint.

NARNOL. نارنول

Capital of the district of the same name, in lat. 28° 3′ N., long. 76° 10′ E. This was a copper mint of Sher Shah, and a silver one of Aurungzieb.

NARWAR. نروز

A town in the Gwalior State, Central India, lat. 25° 39′ N., long. 77° 56′ E. It is of great antiquity, and although now decayed, was once a place of much splendour. Nishida, which occupied the site of the present Narwar, was founded by Kachwaha Raja, in 295 A.D. The fort was built in the 13th century, and was soon after captured by Nasir-ud-din. In 1506 it was taken by Sikander Lodi. Silver and copper coins were struck here in the name of Shams-ud-din Altamsh.

NASRATABAD. نصرتا باد

Ferishta describes this place as a fort which was taken by Mirza Jehangir with other large towns in the Bijapur dis-

trict in A. D. 1514. A rupee in the possession of Mr. C. J. Rodgers was struck here by Aurungzieb.

NEESABOOR. نيسابور

This city, which is situate in Khorassan, lat. 36° 12′ N., long. 58° 49′ E., was first built by Tahamurs. Some authors state it was destroyed by Alexander, and rebuilt by Shahpoor, about A.D. 260. The prefixed syllable Ni means, "reed," and is said to allude to those reeds found in the marsh on which this city was originally built. Toghrel Beg, in the beginning of the month of Mohurrum A.H. 492, publicly assumed the sovereign dignity, introducing his own name and titles into the coinage and Khotbah of the country of Khorassan. In A. H. 618, Tuly Khan captured the city, and with the exception of about 40 skilled artisans and artificers who were exempted, the inhabitants were butchered. The city was then laid under water for seven days, the foundations of every building being thus sapped, the whole place was levelled to the earth and the site sown with barley. The B. M. possesses several coins struck here by different dynasties between 294 and 577 A. H.

NEESABOOR, MEDEENET-. مدينة نيسا بور

Two coins, dated 193 and 196, have the addition of Medeenet on them.

NISEEBEEN. نصيبين

A fort situated between the Tigris and Euphrates, in lat. 37° 0′ N., long. 41° 15′ E., the possession of which was continually contested by the Romans and Persians. Persian authors term this fort Nisibyn and Nisibi. In A. D. 363, this city was delivered over to Shahpoor by the Emperor Julian, and a colony of 12,000 men drawn from Fars and Irak were sent to inhabit it and cultivate the lands. There are a few coins of this mint scattered about between 291 and 594 A H.

NISEEBEEN, MEDEENET-. مدينة نصيبين

A coin dated 252 has this prefix on it.

NOOL LAMTAH. نول لمطة

This name appears on two coins of Alee of the Murabit dynasty, dated 531 and 533.

NOVABERDA. نوابردہ

A town in European Turkey in lat. 42° 27′ N., long. 21° 33′ E. The Othmanlees struck coins here between 926—1003 A. H.

NOVAR. نوار

The locality of this mint is unknown. Mr. Poole suggests that it refers to Novaberda in Bosnia, and adds that M. Tiesenhausen, following Gen. Bartholomaei, suggests نوار near Halab, and M. Alisham confirms this view. The fabric of these coins however is certainly European, and identical with that of coins of Novaberda. Ahmad Vafik Pasha positively asserts that it is Novaberda. The Othmanlees coined at this mint between 886—926 A.H.

OOJEIN. اوجین

A town in the Native State of Gwalior, lat. 23° 11′ N., long. 75°5′ E. Though much decayed it was the capital of Malwa, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindoos, and the spot which marked the first meridian of the Hindoo geographers. The kingdom of Malwa, with its capital, fell into the hands of the Mohamedan kings of Delhi in the time of Ala-ud-din Khilji (1295—1317 A.D.) In 1531, the Mohamedan kingdom of Malwa was absorbed into the kingdom of Guzerat by Bahadur Shah, but in 1571 A.D., it was once more annexed to the Empire of Delhi by Akbar. A silver and copper mint of Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jehan, Aurungzieb and Shah Alam I.

OOSH. اوش

A town in Turkistan, lat. 40° 45′ N., long. 78° 10′ E. The B. M. has one coin of this mint struck in the joint names of Timur and Mohamud, without date.

ORDU. اردو

Or Oordu, or Ourdubaligh, the designation frequently given to Karakorum, as the city of the Ordu or imperial encampment, situate in lat. 46° 41′ N., long. 102° 35′ E. In the neighbourhood of this city was buried the great Jenguiz Khan, whose grave was soon overgrown with shrubs and trees which effectually concealed it from the curiosity of man. The Golden Horde supplies seven coins of this mint.

ORDU, BAZAR. اوردو بازار

Two coins of the Golden Horde struck at this mint, without date, are in the B. M.

ORDU, GREAT-. اوردو المعظم

Mr. Poole remarks in his Introduction to Vol. VI. of his Catalogue of Oriental Coins, that this name, as well as that of New Ordu, was probably applied to Gulistan. This name is only found on one coin of Toktamish of the Golden Horde, dated 789.

ORDU, NEW-. الاوردو الجديدة

Three coins of the Golden Horde represent this mint, dated 778, 783 and 793.

OTRAR. اترار

A town of Turkistan on the Sihon, formerly known as Yangin lat. 44° 35′ N., long. 67° 20′ E. This city surrendered to Sultan Mohamed VI, of the Khuwarezm Shahis, in A. H. 607, A.D. 1210. There is one coin with this mint on it struck in the name of Buyan Kuli, without date.

OUDE. اوده

Properly Avadha, or Ajodhya, an ancient town in the Fyzabad District, lat. 26° 48′ N., long. 82° 14′ E. In remote antiquity Ajodhya was one of the largest and most magnificent cities in India, but its position is now only marked by a heap of ruins. Copper coins were struck here by Sher Shah. The Nawabs of Oude also had a mint here.

PATNAH. پتنہ

The chief city of Patna District, Bengal, lat. 25° 37′ N., long. 85° 12′ E. This city is also known as Azimabad, so named after Azim, the grandson of Aurungzieb, who was made governor. It has been identified as Pataliputra, which is undoubtedly the same as Palibothra. Akbar and the succeeding Moghal Emperors all coined here.

PATTAN. پتن

Chief town of the Pattan Sub-division, Baroda State, lat. 23° 51′ N., long. 72° 10′ E. It was the capital of successive

dynasties of Rajpoot kings from 746 to 1194 A.D., and during the whole time of Mussulman supremacy it maintained a position of some importance. This name is found on copper coins of Akbar.

PESHAWER. پشاور

The ancient capital of the Gandhara Province, lat. 34° 1′ N., long. 71° 36′ E., and historically important at all later periods. Buddhist remains still mark its early greatness. Mohamud, the first Mussulman conqueror of Hindoostan, fought many of his greatest engagements in the valley of Peshawer. It was reduced by Shahab-ud-din, the Ghorian, in the reign of Chosroe Melik the 17th, and last of the monarchs of Ghazni. Ala-ud-din of Khuwarezm, all the Pathans, and the Duranis coined here.

RAFIKAH, ER-. الرافقة

A town in Mesopotamia, lat. 36° 0′ N., long. 39° 20′ E. Five coins of this mint are dated differently between 161 and 323. A.H.

RAKKAH, ER.- الرقة

Er-Rakkah, the ancient city of Nicephorium, on the Euphrates, lat. 35° 58′ N., long. 39° 9′ E., was chosen by the Khaleefeh Haroon-er-Rasheed as his residence in preference to the metropolis of Bagdad, A.H. 180, A.D. 793. In A.H. 18 Ayauz, the son of Ghaunem, under orders from Omar, besieged this city and took it. The B. M. has one copper coin of this mint without date.

RAMHURMUZ. رامهرمز

A town of Persia in the province of Khuzistan, lat. 31° 24′ N., long. 49° 39′ E. There are two Amawee coins, dated 80 and 128, and two of the Benee Tooloon dynasty, dated 273 and 276, of this mint in the B. M.

RAMLEH, ER.- الرملة

A town in Syria, lat. 31° 54′ N., long. 34° 56′ E., whose Arabic name means "sand," is called Rama by religious persons in the Holy Land. It is the ancient Arimathea, the home of the disciple Joseph, who deposited the body of Jesus in his

tomb. In the time of the Crusades Ramleh was an important town, under whose walls bloody battles were fought. This is one of the mints mentioned by Rogers Bey.

RANTOMBHOR. رنتهنبهور

The strong fort of Rantombhor, in the province of Ajmir, in lat. 26° 2′ N., long. 76° 30′ E., was in 1299 taken by Ala-ud-din, and after being frequently in the alternate possession of the Hindoos and Mahrattas, was taken by the Emperor Akbar in 1569. Sher Shah had a mint at this town.

RA-S-EL-EYN. راس العين

A town in Mesopotamia, lat. 37° 0′ N., long. 40° 0′ E. Ra-s-el-Eyn, meaning "the head or fountain of water," was the ancient Ressaina, subsequently called Ras-ain-el-khapur. There are two coins of this mint in the B. M., one dated 202.

RAYY, ER-. الري

The ruins of this celebrated city, also known as Re, Rey, Rhe, Rai and the Rhages of the Bible, are situate in Persia in lat. 36° 0′ N., long. 51° 30′ E. The city was of great antiquity, being once the capital of the Parthian empire, and was called "the mother of cities." In A.H. 148, its name was changed to Mohammadeeyeh. In A. H. 294, the city was taken by Ismail, the founder of the Samanee dynasty, when it ceased to be a seat of empire, but in A. H. 357 it became the capital of the house of Shemgur, a race of petty princes who maintained a kind of independence, while the dynasties of Saman and Dilemee divided the empire of Persia. In 418 A.H., this city was the last conquest of Mohamud of Ghazni. In A.H. 455, Toghrel Beg died here, and in A. H. 617 it was captured and reduced by the Mongols. There are five Amawee and two Abbasee coins of this mint in the B. M.

REEKENZ. ريكنز

This mint is represented by one coin, dated 334, of the Governors of Sijistan.

RESHT. رشت

Or Reshd, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Ghilan, lat. 37° 19′ N., long. 49° 34′ E. The name of Resht

is spelt with three Arabic characters, ر Reh ش Shin and ت Teh, the numerical value of which added together, denote the year of the Hijrah in which the city was founded, viz., A.H. 900. The two coins in the B. M. of this mint belong to Suleyman of the Seljookees of Er-Room, dated 595 and 598.

RIBAT-EL-FETH. رباط الفتح

This mint gives us four coins of the Filelee Shereefs, three of which are dated 1189, 1191 and 1209.

RUHA, ER-. الرها

This city, which is situate in Mesopotamia, lat. 37° 5′ N., long. 39° 0′ E., is called by the western natives Edessa, or Orfah, and is probably Ur of the Chaldees mentioned in the Book of Genesis, said to have been originally built by Nemroud or Nimrod, on this spot. This city submitted to the army of Omar in A.H. 18. The only coin struck here belongs to El-Adil I. of the Ayyoobee dynasty, dated 604.

SAADEH. صعدة

The city of Saida, Sidon, Zidon or Sayda, situate in Syria, lat. 33° 34′ N., long. 35° 22′ E., was a city of the highest antiquity. It was subsequently eclipsed in importance by Tyre, but it remained a place of consequence long after the Christian era. The B. M. possesses a dirhem of El-Hadee of the Imams of Saadeh struck here, date uncertain.

SABOOR. سابور

A city near Kazeroon, in the province of Fars, lat. 29° 50′ N., long. 51° 55′ E. It was founded by Shahpoor in A. D. 260. Hardly a trace of this city is left, except the sculptured rocks by which this monarch was desirous of perpetuating his victory over the Romans, and his capture of the Emperor Valerian. There are seven Amawee coins which were struck here between 91 and 98 A.H.

SAHARANPUR. سهارنپور

A city in the N. W. Provinces, lat. 29° 58′ N., long. 77° 35′ E. A copper mint of Akbar, and silver and copper mint of Shah Alam II.

SAKIZ, ساقز

This name refers to the island of Scio, Chio, or Khio, or Chias, belonging to Turkey, off the west coast of Asia Minor. There is a gold coin of Murad III. of the Othmanlee dynasty, dated 982, of this mint, in the B. M.

SALAMIYEH. سلمية

A town in Syria, lat. 34° 46′ N., long. 37° 12′ E. This mint is one of those mentioned by Rogers Bey.

SAMARKAND. سمرقند

Samarkand, the ancient Maracanda, and present capital of Usbec Tartary, lat. 39° 25′ N., long. 67° 15′ E., is noted as the birthplace of Tamerlane the Great, and was by him made the capital of his empire. Maracanda for a considerable period belonged to the Bactrians. In A. H. 93 the troops of Weleed led by Kateibah besieged and took Samarkand. In the month of Zilhudje, 617 A. H., the city was besieged and taken by Jenguiz Khan, after which he became master of the whole of Khuwarezm. The several coins in the B. M. of this mint belong to the Abbasee and Samanee dynasties and House of Timur.

SAMARKAND MEDEENET-. مدينة سمرقند

This prefix is found on Abbasee coins between 193 and 202 A. H.

SAMBHOL. سنبهل

A town in Moradabad District, N. W. Provinces., lat. 28° 35′ N., long 78° 36′ E. It was the head-quarters of the Mussulman Government from the earliest period of Mohamedan supremacy. This name is found on the copper coins of Sher Shah.

SAMOSATA. سامیسوة

A town in Turkey in Asia, lat. 37° 33′ N., long. 38° 35′ E. Described as a Cufic mint in the "Monete Cufiche del Museo di Milano."

SAMSOON. سامسون

A haven and place of some importance and considerable trade on the Black Sea., lat. 41° 19′ N., long. 36° 20′ E.

There are three coins belonging to the Mongols of Persia struck here, two being dated 704 and 710.

SAMSOON, MEDEENET-. مدينة سامسون

One coin of Uljaitu has this prefix on it.

SANAÂ. صنعا

It was the capital of Yemen, lat. 15° 30′ N., long. 44° 30′ E., a dependency of the Christian kingdom of Abyssinia, and was ruled by a viceroy. There are a few coins dated between 195 and 1203 A. H. with the name of this mint on them.

SARAKHS. سرخس

A town in Turkistan, lat. 36° 38′ N., long. 61° 13′ E. The B. M. possesses one Amawee coin struck here, dated 92, and the author has one dated 99.

SARAKUSTAH. سرقسطة

Or Saragossa, or Zaragoza, is a city of great antiquity, situate in Spain in the province of Arragon, lat. 41° 44′ N., long. 0° 56′ W. Three coins of the Benee Hood Dynasty were struck here, two dated 465 and one 481.

SARANGPUR. سارنگپور

A town in the district of Malwa, lat. 23° 34′ N., long. 76° 35′ E. A copper mint of Akbar.

SARDIS. ساردس

It was the capital of Lydia, lat. 38° 26′ N., long 28° 4′ E., and the seat of its kings, the last of whom was Crœsus, who reigned till 557 B. C., when he was taken prisoner by Cyrus. Lydia then became a Persian satrapy. Sardis was, after the Persian conquest, set on fire by the Ionians. It was called Sardis, or Sardes by the Greeks and the Romans, and Sardianus by the Gentiles. The city is now entirely in ruins. This name appears on two coins of the Seljookees of Er-Room, dated 658 and 659.

SARRA-MEN-RAA. سرمن راي

The city of Sermenrai, better known as Saumerah, was constructed by Moatasim in the year A. H. 220, A. D. 835, at

a spot then called Katul, lat. 34° 11′ N., long. 43° 49′ E., and to which he finally transferred the seat of his government. The ruins of Samarra, the Sarra-man-raa of Abulfeda, are extensive and denote that it must have been a great city in the time of its prosperity. Ally, son of Mohamed Tukkey, 10th Imam, died and was buried here, in the year 254 A. H., in the reign of Moatezz. Hussun-el-Askery, son of Ally, 11th Imam, was born and died at this place. Abul-Kasim Mohamed-el-Mahdee, son of Hussun, 12th and last Imam, was born at Saumerah, and died A. H. 266. There are several Abbasee coins of this mint between 234 and 285 A. H.

SATGAON. ستگانو

Or Saptagram, the seven villages so called from seven sages who gave their names to the same number of villages. A ruined town in the Hughli District, Bengal, lat. 22° 38′ N., long. 88° 25′ E. It was the mercantile capital of Bengal from the Puranic age until the foundation of Hughli by the Portuguese. Bengal mint of early Bengal Sultans, and of Sher Shah, Islam Shah and Mohamed Tughlak.

SAWAR. سوار

The B. M. has one coin of Talib ibn Ahmed; date illegible.

SAWEH. ساوه

A town of Persia in the province of Irak Ajemi, lat. 35° 0′ N., long. 50° 26′ E. Three out of four coins in the B. M. of this mint are dated 722, 729 and 733.

SEBTEH. سبتة

At the eastern extremity of the Strait and directly opposite to Gibraltar lies the fortress of Sebteh or Ceuta, lat. 36° 0′ N., long. 5° 18′ W. It was known to the ancients as Abyla. It is thought to have derived its present appellation from its lying at the foot of that spur of Mount Atlas, formerly designated Septem Fratres, but now Ape's Hill. This name is found on four coins of the Muwahhid and Moorish dynasties: dates illegible.

SEBTEH, MEDEENET-. مدينة سبتة

This prefix is only met with on four coins of Benee Hood, dated between 407 and 425 A. H.

SEBZEWAR. سبزوار

A town of Persia, in the province of Khorassan, lat. 36° 18′ N., long. 57° 46′ E. This mint is found on one coin of Aboo Saeed and two of Shah Rukh.

SEEWAS. سیواس

Or Sivas, corrupted from the ancient Sebaste, on the site of which it stands; it is situated near the source of Kazil Irmak, in lat. 39° 41′ N., long 37° 8′ E. Its celebrated castle is now in ruins. In 1394, it was taken by Bajazet, and soon after by Tamerlane, who destroyed the town and made a terrible slaughter of the inhabitants. Two coins struck here by the Mongols of Persia are dated 720 and 751. There is also a silver coin of Ala-u'd-din of the Ameers of Karaman.

SEIRAF. سیراف

An ancient town of Persia in the province of Farsistan, lat. 30° 37′ N., long. 51° 40′ E. This is one of the mints of Rogers Bey.

SELMAS. سلماس

This was an extensive city on the borders of Azrabeijan, lat. 38° 12′ N., long. 45° 6′ E., built by the Vizier of Hadjee Tadjudeen Ali Shah Tabreezee. One coin struck here in 759 belongs to Berdi-Beg of the Golden Horde.

SEMNAN. سمنان

Also written Semnoon, a town of Persia in the province of Khorassan, lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 53° 20′ E. There are two coins struck here by the House of Timur; one dated 828.

SERAI. سرای

An ancient city situate on the Volga; lat. 51° 38′ N., long. 46° 0′ E., upon the site of which it is supposed Saratof stands. Serai, which was "the Urbs magna sedes regia Tartarorum," of Abulfeda, was demolished by Prince Peir Mohamed, the son of Timur, A.D. 1395, who crossed the Volga with his army on the ice, and after taking the city reduced it to ashes. There are several coins with this mint on them struck between 710 and 781 A. H. by the Golden Horde.

SERAI. سراي

A town in European Turkey, in lat. 43° 52′ N., long. 18° 29′ E., known as Bosna Serai, Seraio or Seraievo. It derives its name from an old palace built by Mohamed II. The B. M. has a copper coin of Suleyman II. of the Othmanlee dynasty, dated 1100.

SERAI, BELED-. سراي بلد

Three coins have this mint on them, two dated 782 and 789.

SERAI, LITTLE-. سراي چرق

A town on the river Ural, built by Batu. One coin of the Golden Horde has this mint on it, dated 782.

SERAI, NEW-. سراي الجديدة

A term applied to the later and more splendid capital built higher up on the Volga, which also went by the name of New Gulistan. There is a considerable number of coins, dated between 742 and 794 A. H. of this mint, belonging to the Golden Horde.

SEREZ. سرز

A town of European Turkey, in lat. 41° 7′ N., long. 23° 29′ E. There are five coins of the Othmanlee dynasty ranging between 822 and 865 A. H.

SHABIRAN. شابران

A town of Persia, in the province of Azrabeijan, lat. 39° 53′ N., long. 44° 54′ E. This mint is represented by one coin of Shah Shuja, dated 773, and one of Toktamish, without date.

SHADIABAD. شادياباد

The kings of Malwa minted here; also Hushang, Mohamed Ghias Shah and others.

SHAHJEHANABAD. شاه جهان آباد

A name given by Shah Jehan to Delhi upon his rebuilding and fortifying it. Shah Jehan and his successors struck coins here.

SHAHR NAU. شهرنو

Supposed to have been the intitulation of the new city founded near the site of the old Lakhnauti. This is one of the mints mentioned by Thomas.

SHAKAN. شاكان

A town in Turkistan, lat. 40° 27′ N., long. 71° 3′ E. This mint is found on two coins of the Mongols of Persia, one dated 737.

SHAMAKHI. شماخي

A town of Asiatic Russia, Trans-Caucasia, in lat. 40° 16′ N., long. 48° 30′ E. It was ruined in 1734 by Nadir Shah. The B. M. has four coins belonging to the Jelairs and the Golden Horde, dated 786, 788, 789 and 790 of this mint, and one of Pir Budak Khan of the Kara-Kuyunli dynasty, dated 866.

SHAMEEYEH, ESH-. الشامية

A town in Palestine, in lat. 31° 50′ N., long. 36° 42′ E. The B. M. possesses one Amawee coin struck here in 131.

SHARIFABAD شريفاباد

The Ayeen Akbery notices Sharifabad as a Sirkar of Bengal, containing 26 mahals. The leading township in the list of mahals is Burdwan. This name is met with on the coins of Sher Shah.

SHASH, ESH-. الشاش

The city of Esh-Shash existed about 25 miles to the south-west of the place now called Old Tashkent, in Turkistan, in lat. 42° 4′ N., long. 68° 11′ E., which was known by the name of Tchatch or Jadj. The Arabic writers found difficulty in pronouncing and spelling the name, and it then became altered to Shash. The present name Tashkent probably originated with the Turkish nomad tribes when they came into the country. Shash which meant nothing for them being changed to "Tash," a stone. Kent is a Persian word meaning town. There are a few Abbasee coins of this mint, and a considerable number belonging to the Samanee dynasty, struck here between 233 and 375 A.H.

SHASH, MAADIN-ESH-. معدن الشاش

This name appears on one Abbasee coin, dated 190.

SHATIBEH. شاطبة

This mint is found on a coin of El-Wathik of the Benee Hood dynasty.

SHEBANKARAH. شبانكاره

Or Sawankara, or Shabankara, is the country of the Shawankars, a people coupled with the Shuls and Lurs in mediæval Persian history, and like them of Kurd affinities. Their princes are spoken of as influential before the Mohamedan conquest, but the name of the people comes prominently forward only during the Mongol era of Persian history. Their country lay to the south of the great salt lake east of Sheeraz, and included Niriz and Darabjard, Fasa, Forg, and Tarum. Their capital was I'g or I'j, called also Irj, about 20 miles north-west of Darab with a great mountain fortress; it was taken by Hulaku in 1259. The son of the prince was continued in nominal authority with Mongol administrators. In consequence of a rebellion in 1311, the dynasty seems to have been extinguished. A descendant attempted to revive their authority about the middle of the same century. The latest historical mention of the name is in Abdurrazak's history of Shah Rukh, A.H. 807 (1404 A.D.) But it is stated by Col. Pelly that the name Shabankara is still applied to the district round the town of Runiz and Gauristan near Bandar Abbas; to a village near Mainan, in the old country of the tribe; to a tribe and district of Dashtistan, 38 farsakhs west of Sheeraz. The small fortified village known as Shebankarah was situate about lat. 29° 10′ N., long. 51° 5′ E. This place is represented by one coin of Timur without date.

SHEERAZ. شيراز

A city of Persia in lat. 29° 38′ N., long. 52° 39′ E., built by Mohamed bin Yusuf in A. H. 74, at a time when the whole Mussulman world became subject to the Khaleefeh Abdul-Melik. In A. H. 795, Timur entered Sheeraz with great pomp, when the inhabitants became tributary to him. This name appears on five coins; one Abbasee and four of the Atabegs of Faris, also upon several coins of the Mongols of Persia, dated between 684 and 771 A.H. There is also a

coin of Yaakoob of the Ak-Kuyunli dynasty, dated 896, with this mint on it.

SHEERWAN. شیروان

A town in the province of Khorassan, Persia, lat. 37° 23′ N., long. 57° 51′ E. This mint adds two coins of the Mongols of Persia, dated 743 and 747.

SHIBARKHAN. شبرخان

Also written Shibbergan, Shubergan, Shibrgan, Saburgan and Sapurgan, is supposed to be the same as Asapuragan, an ancient seat of the Asa or Asargartii, and is situate in Afghanistan, in lat. 36° 40′ N., long. 65° 32′ E. The author has a dirhem of Adud-ed-Dawleh, dated 361, struck at this mint.

SHIKARPOOR. شکارپور

A town in the province of Sind, lat. 27° 57′ N., long. 68° 40′ E. It was founded by the Daoodpotras in A.H. 1026. Autonomous coins were struck here.

SHIKAR-UL-GAH. شکار الگاہ

The author has a rupee struck by Shah Alam with this name on it.

SHIRGARH. شیرگڑھ

A ruined village in Shahabad district, Bengal, lat. 24° 49′ N., long. 83° 46′ E. In 1540, Sher Shah made Indrapat (or Purana Kilah, which was built by Shah Jehan under the name of Dinpanah) the citadel of his new city, and called it Shirgarh, by which it is still known. This was one of Sher Shah's mints.

SHOLAPUR. شولاپور

A town in the Presidency of Bombay, lat. 17° 40′ N., long. 75° 56′ E. On the dissolution of the Bahmani dynasty it was held by Zein Khan, but in 1511 it was besieged and taken by Kamal Khan, who annexed it to the Bijapur kingdom. In 1523, it formed part of the dowry of Ismail Shah's sister, given in marriage to the king of Ahmednagar, but, in 1563, it was restored to Bijapur as the dowry of the Princess Chand Bibi. On the overthrow of the Bijapur kingdom, it fell to the Moghals, from whom it was taken by the Maharattas. The name of this place is found on the coins of Aurungzieb.

SHOOSTER. شوستر

Or Shuster, the capital of Khuzistan, stands at the foot of the Buchtiaree mountains, on an eminence above the river Karoon, in lat. 32° 5′ N., long. 48° 55′ E. It boasts of magnificent remains. The castle, said to have been the abode of the Emperor Valerian when taken prisoner by Shahpoor, the second of the Sassanides, is still partly standing. This mint is found on two coins of Aboo-Saeed, dated 722 and 733.

SHUFOORKAN. شفورقان

This mint is represented by one coin of Mohamed of the Shahs of Khuwarezm, without date.

SIALKOT. سیالکوت

A town in the Punjaub, situate in lat. 32° 31′ N., long. 74° 36′ E. It was founded, according to tradition, by Raja Sal or Shal. This was one of the copper mints of Akbar.

SIGHNAK. سغناق

A town in the province of Tiflis, lat. 41° 30′ N., long. 46° 10′ E. There is a coin of this mint belonging to Urus of the White Horde, without date.

SIKILLEEYEH. صقلية

This name refers to Palermo, the capital of Sicily, situate in lat. 38° 7′ N., long. 13° 20′ E. This mint is only found on coins of the Fatimee Khaleefehs, dated between 341 and 448.

SIJILMASEH. سجلماسة

Segelmesa was a large and populous city south of the Atlas range, and on the very edge of the Great Desert, in lat. 31° 15′ N., long. 1° 45′ W. The family of Medrar or the Kharegite dynasty ruled there for 160 years. The originator, who was an herdsman, being struck with the natural position of the ground, with forty other Kharegites commenced to build the city in A.H. 40, and before the close of the century it had become the richest and most populous place in northern Africa. Obeidallah, the first Fatimite Khaleefeh, was imprisoned here, and on being rescued assumed the title of

Mahdee, or Director of the Faithful. The B. M. possesses six coins of this mint covering three dynasties, three of which are dated 457, 462 and 478.

SIJILMASEH, MEDEENET-. مدينة سجلماسة

Three coins of this mint are in the B. M. of the Benee Mereen and Hasanee Shereefs, without date.

SIJISTAN. سجستان

Or Seistan, a small province also called Neemroze, comprehended the country of the ancient Sarangeans. Dooshak, or Jelalabad, the present capital—probably the Zaranga of Ptolemy—is a small place rebuilt among the remains of a city. Seistan was devastated and its chief town destroyed by Timur in 1383 A. D. The B. M. possesses nine coins of this mint, dated between 92 and 366 A. H.

SIND. سنده

The province of Sind owes its name to the river Indus, or Sindhu, a Sanskrit term signifying "water." The name of Sind is of great antiquity, and is mentioned by both Pliny and Arrian. Sind has been repeatedly over-run by a succession of conquerors; by Alexander, by Hindoo dynasties, by the Arabs of the Khalifate in A. D. 711; by the Mongols of Turkistan; by the Moghal rulers of India; and by the Belooch and Afghan tribes, by whom it was arranged in various political divisions. This name is met with on the coins of Mohamed bin Sam and Kabacha Nasir-ud-din, and also on those of Nadir Shah.

SINJAR. سنجار

A small town in Mesopotamia, in lat. 36° 13′ N., long. 41° 43′ E., also known as Singara. It was conquered by Trajan, and continued a Roman colony and a strong military post till it fell into the hands of the Persians. This mint furnishes us with several coins belonging to different dynasties, covering a large period.

SIRHIND. سرهند

A city in the N. W. Provinces, lat. 30° 30′ N., long. 76° 24′ E. Copper mint of Akbar, silver of Aurungzieb and later Moghals down to Alamgir II.

SIRMIEN. سرمین

A celebrated village near Halab, lat. 35° 59′ N., long. 36°57′ E. This is one of the mints referred to by Rogers Bey.

SIRONG. سرونج

A town in Bhopal, Central India, lat. 24° 6′ N., long. 77° 43′ E. It was once a large town, but is now much decayed. One of Akbar's copper mints.

SIRWAN. سروان

A town in Afghanistan, lat. 34° 25′ N., long. 62° 3′ E. Coins of this mint are mentioned by Rogers Bey.

SITAPUR. سیتاپور

The principal town of the Sitapur District, Oudh, situated on the banks of the Sarayan river, in lat. 27° 34′ N., long. 80° 42′ E. This name occurs on two of Akbar's rupees in the possession of Mr. C. J. Rodgers.

SKUB. سکوب

This name, which refers to Uskub, is found on a coin of Mohamed III., of the Othmanlee dynasty, dated 982 A. H.

SONARGAON. سنارگانو

The ancient Mohamedan capital of Eastern Bengal, but now an insignificant village called Painam in the Dacca district, Bengal; lat. 23° 39′ N., long. 90° 38′ E. The town took its name from one of the great Sirkars, or provinces, into which Mohamed Tughlak divided Eastern Bengal in 1330. A Bengal mint of Bengal Sultans and Sher Shah.

SOOR. صور

Qr Sor, was the name given to Tyre by the Hebrews. A seaport town of Syria, lat. 33° 16′ N., long. 35° 12′ E., supposed to have been built upwards of 2700 years B. C. Alexander laid siege to this city, and after seven months succeeded in taking it. Subsequently, in B. C. 332, it was repaired by Adrian, and became the capital of the province. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Saracens and was destroyed by the Sultan of Egypt, A. D., 1289, when it was utterly

ruined. A few Fatimee coins were struck here between 361 and 515 A. H., and there is a coin of Suleyman I. of the Othmanlee dynasty with this name on it.

SOOREEN. سورين

This mint is met with on one coin of Aboo-Saeed, without date.

SOOS, ES-. السوس

Also known as Shushan, or Susa, the ancient Susiana, is a ruined city of Persia in Khuzistan, lat. 32° 1′ N., long. 48° 24′ E. It is said to have derived its name from the number of lilies which grew in the neighbourhood, Shushan in Persian signifying lilies. Susa was noted as the winter dwelling of the Persian kings. Tradition says that the prophet Daniel lived and died here. It was at Susa that Esther prevailed on king Ahasuerus to spare the lives of the Jews, as mentioned in the Scriptures. There are two Amawee coins of this mint, dated 90 and 94.

SRINAGAR. سرينگر

This is the Hindu name for Kashmir, and occurs on some rupees and copper coins of Akbar in the possession of Mr. C. J. Rodgers.

SUK. سق

A town situate in Tibet, lat. 29° 13′ N., long. 100° 10′ E. One coin of Shah Mansoor of the Mudhaffaree dynasty, without date, has this mint on it.

SUK MURRAH. سوق مرة

A town in Khuzistan. This mint, mentioned by Rogers Bey, is unrepresented in the B. M.

SULTANEEYEH. سلطانية

Formerly the capital of Persia, situated in lat. 36° 28′ N., long. 48° 42′ E., founded by Uljaitu Khan, the Tartar name of Sultan Mohamed Khodabundah, A. H. 704, A. D. 1304, at Kunkuraulung. It was the residence of several of the Persian kings until Shah Abbas I. changed the seat of his empire to Isbahan. It was reputed to be one of the largest

and most populous cities of Asia; at present it is nothing more than a wretched village. There are several coins of the Mongols of Persia, the Jelairs, and the House of Timur, struck here between 709 and 847 A. H.

SULTANPUR. سلطانپور

In 1323 A. D., Alif Khan, the eldest son of the Emperor Ghias-ud-din Tughlak, took Orankal or Warangol, and changed its name to Sultanpur, a designation which was soon lost. This name is found on a gold coin of Mohamed Tughlak.

SURAT. سورت

A city in the Khandesh district, lat. 21° 9′ N., long. 72° 54′ E. The Sourat of the Bibliotheque Orientale of M. d'Herbelot, or Souratta as found on the old Dutch and English charts; or Surat to approximate with the local and vernacular denomination. In 1373, Feroz Tughlak built a fort at Surat to protect the town against the Bhils. The foundation of the modern city is ascribed to the beginning of the 16th century. In 1573, Surat was taken by Akbar. This place was a common Moghal mint. There is a square rupee in the possession of Mr. C. J. Rodgers on which the mint is written صورت

SURRAK. سرق

A village in Irak Arabi, lat. 31° 8′ N., long. 47° 36′ E. Three Amawee coins struck here are dated 90, 93 and 94.

SUWEYR, ES-. الصویر

Or Mogodore, or Suerrah as it is called by the natives, is situated on the shores of the Atlantic, in lat. 31° 25′ N., long. 9° 30′ W. It was founded in 1760 by Sidi Mohamed, who spared no pains to make it the principal seat of commerce in his dominions. This mint is found on a coin of Suleyman of the Filalee Shereefs, dated 1230.

TABAREEYEH. طبریة

Tabaria, the metropolis of the province of Galilee, stood on the shore of the Lake Gennessareth, which from it was also called the Sea of Tiberias, lat. 32° 47′ N., long. 35° 39′ E. It was built by Herod Antipas, and was called by him after Tiberius Cæsar. The B. M. has two coins of this mint, one of which is dated 436.

TABARISTAN. طبرستان

A province of Persia, also called Mazanderan. A mint alluded to by Rogers Bey.

TAIZZ. تعزّ

A town in Yemen, lat. 13° 30′ N., long. 44° 10′ E. This mint is found on a coin of the Imams of Sana, without date.

TAKIDEMPT. تاقدمت

The ruins of this ancient city are very extensive. It was one of the oldest in Africa, and was governed by the ancestors of the celebrated Abd-el-Kadir, who erected the modern city upon its site, and made it the capital of his dominions, lat. 35° 28′ N., long. 1″ 0′ E. In 1841, upon the approach of the French, Abd-el-Kadir caused the whole town to be destroyed. A silver coin of Abd-el-Kadir, dated 1254, represents this mint.

TANDAH. تانده

Also called Tandan, or Tangra, was a town in the Malda district, lat. 24° 48′ N., long. 87° 55′ E. The ancient capital of Bengal after the decadence of Gaur. Its history is obscure, and the very site of the city has not been accurately determined. Suleyman Shah Karani, the last but one of the Afghan kings of Bengal, moved the seat of government to Tandan in 1564 A.D., and it was a favourite residence of the Moghal governors of Bengal until the middle of the following century, when it was deserted in favour of Dacca: This place was one of Akbar's copper mints.

TANJEH. طنجة

A fortified town of Morocco, the metropolis of the province, lat. 35° 54′ N., long. 6° 0′ W., which still keeps the name of Tangier. It was so ancient that it was said in mythology to have been built by the giant Antæus, or as others maintain, by Sophax, the son of Hercules by Tinge, whom the hero married after the death of Antæus. There is one Amawee coin of this mint, dated 104.

TARABULUS. طرابلس

A seaport town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, lat. 34° 24′ N., long. 35° 51′ E. Also known as Atrabulus or Tripolis. It was so called in consequence of its having been built by the people of the three cities—Tyre, Sidon and Aradus, for the convenience of assembling several federal bodies of Phenice for discussion. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1108, when a large and valuable library was consigned to the flames. There are several coins with this name on them belonging to the Fatimee Khaleefehs. This mint appears on Othmanlee coins between 1078 and 1256 A. H.

TARABULUS, GHARB. طرابلس غرب

Or Tripoli, is a seaport town of Africa, in lat. 33° 2′ N., long. 13° 24′ E. Its ancient name is Œa. This mint, which is distinguished by the affix of "Gharb" from Syrian Tripoli, is met with on coins of the Sultans of the Othmanlee dynasty, except on those of Suleyman I.

TATTA. تتہ

A town in the province of Sind, lat. 24° 44′ N., long. 68° 0′ E. This was once the capital of Sind and the residence of its imperial governors. It was burned and sacked by some Portuguese mercenaries in 1555, and when, in 1591, Sind was conquered by Akbar, Tatta was again destroyed, and has never since recovered. A silver mint of Akbar and early Moghals.

TEBREEZ. تبریز

Tabriz, generally called by foreigners Tauris, is the Ganzaka of antiquity. It is situated in the province of Azrabeijan, lat. 38° 3′ N., long. 46° 20′ E. In former times it was called Atroputia, from Atroputes the Satrap. Popular tradition reports that Zobeide, the favourite wife of the Khaleefeh Haroon-er-Rasheed, suffering from fever recovered her health on this spot, and admiring the salubrity of the climate, founded, or most likely only rebuilt, a city which she called Tabreez, from two Persian words, Teb, fever, and reekten, to scatter or disperse. This was about the middle of the 8th century of the Christian era. The greater part of Tabreez as

it now stands, is of modern date, it having been frequently destroyed and rebuilt, and even within the two last centuries it has been twice laid low by earthquakes. There are many coins belonging to the Mongols of Persia, the Jelairs, and the Kara-Kuyunli and Ak-Kuyunli dynasties, struck here between 678 and 1115 A. H.

TEBREEZ, MEDEENET-. مدينة تبريز

One coin of Aboo-Saeed without date, and oneo f Uljaitu, dated 711, are in the B. M.

TEEREH. تيرة

Or Tyria, is a town of Asia Minor in Anatolia, lat. 38° 4′ N., long. 27° 42′ E. A copper coin of Mohamed of the Othmanlee dynasty, without date, represents this mint.

TEYMERAH, ET-. التيمر

One of two villages in Ispahan, called respectively El-Kubra and Es-Sughra. This mint is represented by two Amawee coins, dated 90 and 95.

TESLIM, MEDEENET-EL-. مدينة التسليم

There are some coins of this mint named by Rogers Bey.

TETWAN. تطوان

A maritime town of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez, lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 5° 29′ W. The B. M. has five coins with this name belonging to the Filelee Shereefs, struck between 1189 and 1271 A. H.

TIFLEES. تفليس

A city of great strength and importance, situate in Trans-Caucasia, lat. 41° 41′ N., long. 44° 59′ E. Tiflees owes its origin to its celebrated mineral springs. The town, which consisted probably in the first instance of mere sheds and bath-houses, took the name of Tblis from the springs, and the present name is a corruption of the ancient appellation. In 380 A. D., the Persian governor, Varza Bakur, penetrated into the valley of the Kur and built a castle on the site of the baths. It was after a formidable resistance reduced by Timur in A. H. 788. This mint gives us one Abbasee coin,

dated 331, and six coins belonging to the great Khans and Mongols of Persia. There is also a gold and silver coin of Ahmed III., dated 1115, and one of Mohamed I., dated 1143.

TILIMSAN. تلمسان

Or Tlemcen, as the French write it, or Telemsen, or Tlemsan, according to the Moorish pronunciation, is an ancient city of Algiers, lat. 35° 0′ N., long. 1° 45′ W. In 1670, Hassan, then Dey of Algiers, laid most of this city in ruins, as a punishment for the disaffection of its inhabitants. Among the ruins are still traces of Roman antiquities. There are two coins of this mint—one of the Murabits, dated 511, and the other of the Muwahhids, without date.

TILIMSAN, MEDEÉNÉT-. مدينة تلمسان

This prefix is found on five coins, one of the Murabit dynasty dated 535, and four of the Benee Mereen and Benee Ziyan dynasties.

TOKAT. توقات

A town in the province of Sivas, Asia Minor, lat. 40° 20′ N., long. 36° 38′ E. This mint is represented by a coin of Aboo-Saeed, dated 722.

TOONIS. تونس

The city of Tunis stands on an isthmus in lat. 36° 49′ N., long. 10° 5′ E. It was known to the ancients by its present name, even before the foundation of Carthage and Utica in its vicinity. It was probably founded by native Africans, and not like those cities, by Phœnician colonists. It was also called El-Hadhera, the green, on account of the beauty of its gardens. One coin of the Muwahhids and one of the Benee Hafs, both without date, represent this mint.

TOORKAN. تورکان

There is one coin of Sati-beg, without date, with this mint on it.

TUGHLAKPUR. تغلقپور

This name is found on a forced currency of Mohamed Tughlak, discovered by Mr. C. J. Rodgers. The mint running تغلقپور عرفه ترهت and refers, in Mr. Rodgers' opinion, to Tirhut.

ULUS BULGHAR. الوس بلغار

This mint is found on a coin of Ulugh Mohamed, without date.

URDU ZAFAR KARIN. اردو ظفر قرین

These words, meaning "attached to the victorious camp," refer to the mint which travelled with Akbar's army. This appellation is only met with on the coins of Akbar.

URMIYAH. ارمیهٔ

Urumeah, on the other side of the great salt lake of Urumeah or Shahee, is the Thebarma of Strabo, and the birthplace of Zoroaster; it is situated on a noble plain in lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 45° 19′ E., and appears well fortified. In A. H. 739, Tenouk, the petty prince of Ermi, or Urmia, having submitted to Timur, was confirmed in the government of this province. Rogers Bey mentions this mint.

URUSH. اروش

This mint appears on a coin having the names of Timur and Suyurghatmish, without date.

USFAN. عسفان

This mint is mentioned by Rogers Bey.

USKUB. اسکوب

Also known as Uskup or Scopia, is a town in European Turkey, in lat. 41° 0′ N., long. 31° 19′ E.

VAN. وان

The castle Van was constructed by Aud, the father of Shedaud, a celebrated Arabian prince of remote antiquity. It was situated on the summit of a mountain, in lat. 38° 35′ N., long. 43° 14′ E., and encompassed on one side by a considerable body of water, most probably the lake of the same name. The place was carried by assault by Timur and totally destroyed in 789 A. H. Van is found on a coin of Hoseyn of the Jelairs dynasty, without date.

WARANGOL. ورنگول

An ancient town in the Haiderabad State, in lat. 17° 58′ N., long. 79° 40′ E. It was the ancient capital of the Hindoo

kingdom of Telingana, founded by the Narapati Andhras. In 722, Warangol was captured by the Mohamedans, and its name was obliterated for a short period in the new designation of Sultanpur. It was a mint of the Tughlaks. The name is sometimes changed to Mulk-i-Talang.

WASIT. واسط

In A. H. 13, A. D. 634, upon the death of Abu Bekr, the Persians endeavoured to throw off the Moslem yoke in Mesopotamia, which had been established there by Mothana, but the latter being reinforced by Abu Obeid, the Persian generals were killed, and the army was routed at the royal date preserve of Sakatia near Kaskar (subsequently the site of Wasit). In A. H. 84, Hejauje, the son of Yusuf the Thakefite, the general of Abdul Melik, laid the foundations of Waussit, a town situated, as the name implies, about midway between Basrah and Koofeh, on the river Tigris, in lat. 31° 51′ N., long. 46° 1′ E. This city was for some years considered the capital of Irak, and in A. H. 132, after a gallant resistance of eleven months under Yezeed, the son of Amru Obairah, on the defeat and death of Marwan, the last of the Amawee khaleefehs, the city surrendered to Abu Jaffer and Hussun Kotbah, and acknowledged the house of Abbas. The city is now nothing but a heap of ruins, having been destroyed by Hulaku, the grandson of Jenguiz Khan. The B. M. has a fine collection of Amawee and Abbasee coins of this mint, and a few of the Mongols of Persia and of the Jelairs.

WELEELEH. وليلة

There is one coin of Idrees II., dated 180, with this name on it.

WELWALEEZ. ولوالیز

Two coins belonging to the Ghaznawee dynasty, one dated 422, have this name on them.

YANGI SHAHR. ينگي شهر

A town in Eastern Turkistan, lat. 38° 50′ N., long. 74° 40′ E., on the road about half way between Yarkand and Kashgar. The B. M. has one coin of this mint of Abd-Allah, dated 765.

YEMAMEH, EL-. اليمامة

A city in Arabia, lat. 24° 30′ N., long. 47° 28′ E. In A.H. 12, this city surrendered to Khaled. There is one Abbasee coin, dated 166, with this mint on it.

YEZD. يزد

A city in Persia, lat. 32° 3′ N., long. 54° 50′ E., built on a large sandy plain encompassed with hills. This mint is met with on eight coins belonging to four different dynasties, dated between 723 and 837 A. H.

ZAFARABAD. ظفرآباد

This was a silver mint of Aurungzieb.

ZAFARNAGAR. ظفرنگر

Ferishta mentions that this place was commonly called Tumnee. One of Shah Jehan's silver mints.

ZAFARPUR. ظفرپور

A town of Hindostan in the Subah of Multan, lat. 30° 29′ N. long. 71° 47′ E., and was a mint of Aurungzieb.

ZAHRA, MEDEENET-EZ-. مدينة الزهرا

A town of Spain, in the province of Cadiz, lat. 36° 52′ N., long. 5° 20′ W., built by the Khaleefeh Annasir in A. D. 936 in honour of his wife, after whom it was named. The B. M. possesses several coins struck here by the Amawees of Spain between 338 and 400 A. H.

ZEBEED. زبيد

A fortified town of Arabia, Yemen district, on the river Zebeed, lat. 14° 10′ N., long. 43° 20′ E. It is of great antiquity, and was formerly a place of much commercial importance, but it has declined into comparative insignificance, owing to the accumulation of sand at the mouth of its river.

ZERENJ, MEDEENET-. مدينة زرنج

The capital of Sijistan in Persia, lat. 30° 46′ N., long. 56° 50′ E. There are five coins of Haroon-er-Rasheed, dated between 180 and 193 A. H., and one of Tahir of the Saffaree dynasty, dated 295.

ZEYDAN. زيدان

A town in the province of Farsistan, Persia, lat. 28° 40′ N., long. 53° 10′ E. This mint is represented by one coin of Togha Timur, dated, 739.

ZINAT-UL-BELED. زينت البلاد

This title of a city is found on a coin of Rafi-ud-Darjat in the possession of Mr. C. J. Rodgers.

MOHAMEDAN DYNASTIES.

AND

THEIR RESPECTIVE MINT-TOWNS.

ABBASIDE DYNASTY—

Abbaseeyeh, El-.
Abrashahr.
Afreekiyeh.
Ahwaz, El-.
Ahwaz, Sook-El-.
Amid.
Amul, Medeenet-.
Ardebeel.
Ard-el-Heyr.
Ardesheer Khurrah.
Armeeniyeh.
Arran.
Bab, El-.
Bajuneys, Maadin-.
Balkh, Medeenet-.
Barda'ah.
Basrah, El-.
Basrah, Mah-El-.
Basrah, Medeenet-.
Bukhara, Medeenet-.
Dimashk.
Eyn.
Furrah.
Faris.
Filisteen.
Halab.
Hamadhan.
Harooneeyeh, El-.
Harran.
Harunabad.
Herah.
Herah, Medeenet-.
Hims.
Irak, El-.
Isbahan.
Isbahan, Medeenet-.
Istakhr.
Jayy.
Jayy, Medeenet-.
Jundey Saboor.
Karkisiah.
Kasr-es-Selam.
Kerman.
Kinnesreen.
Koofeh, El-.
Koofeh, Mah-El-.
Koomis.
Kumm.
Mahdeeyeh, El-.
Medeenet-es-Selam.
Merw.
Misr.
Mohammadeeyeh, El-.
Mosil, El-.
Mubarakeh, El-.
Neesaboor, Medeenet-.
Niseebeen.
Niseebeen, Medeenet-.
Rafikah, Er-.
Ra-s-el-Eyn.
Rayy, Er-.

Samarkand.
Samarkand, Medeenet-.
Saná.
Sarra-Men-Raa.
Shash, Esh-.
Shash, Maadin-Esh-.
Sheeraz.
Sinjar
Tiflees.
Wasit.
Yemameh, El-.
Zerenj, Medeenet-.

ABOO-DAWOODEE—

Enderabeh.

AK-KUYUNLI—

Kumm.
Meraghah.
Sheeraz.
Tebreez.
Van.

AMAWEES OF SPAIN—

Andalus, El-.
Zahra, Meedenet-Ez-.

AMEERS OF ASIA MINOR—

Akshehr.
Arzenjan.
Ayasuloogh, Medeenet-.
Kooniyeh.
Seewas.

AMEER OF BADLIS—

Badlis.

AMEERS OF EAST AFRICA—

Harar, El-.

AMEER OF NEESABOOR—

Neesaboor.

AMIREES OF VALENCIA—

Balensiyeh.

ATABEGS OF FARIS—

Sheeraz.

ATALIK GHAZEE OF KASHGHAR—

Kashghar.

AYYOOBEES—

Dimashk.
Halab.
Hamah.
Harran.
Iskendereeyeh, El-.
Kahirah, El-
Mayyafarikeen.
Misr.
Ruha, Er-.
Sinjar.

BEKTEGEEENES—

Irbil.

BENEE ABBAD OF SEVILLE—

Andalus, El-.

BENEE-EL-AGHLAB—

Abbaseeyeh, El-.
Afreekiyeh.
Bedah.

BENEE HAFS—

Toonis.

BENEE HAMMOOD OF CORDOVA—

Andalus, El-.
Sebteh, Medeenet-.

BENEE HOOD OF SARAGOSSA—

Sarakustah.

BENEE IDREES OF MALAGA—
Andalus, El-.
Gharnatah.
Malakah.

BENEE MEREEN—
Azemmor, Medeenet-.
Bejayeh, Medeenet-.
Fas, Medeenet-.
Marrakush.
Marrakush, Medeenet-.
Sijilmaseh.
Sijilmaseh, Medeenet-.
Tilimsan, Medeenet-.

BENEE NASR OF GRANADA—
Gharnatah.

BENEE RASOOL—
Aden.

BENEE SULEYH—
Aden.

BENEE TOOLOON—
Dimashk.
Filisteen.
Misr.
Rafikah, Er-.

BENEE ZENGEE—
Dimashk.
Halab.
Iskendereeyeh, El-.
Jezeereh, El-.
Kahirah, El-.
Mosil, El-.
Niseebeen.
Sinjar.

BENEE ZIYAN—
Tilimsan, Medeenet-.

BENEE ZUREY—
Aden.

BUWEYHEES—
Ahwaz, El-.
Ahwaz, El-Askar-M-El-.
Ahwaz, Sook-El-.
Ahwaz, Tuster-Min-El-.
Amman.
Arrajan.
Basrah, El-.
Hamadhan.
Jeereft.
Jenaba.
Koofeh, El-.
Koofeh, Mah-El-.
Medeenet-es-Selam.
Sheeraz.
Shibarkhan.

COIN OF CIRCUMSTANCE—
Madrid.
Takidemt.

DURANI DYNASTY—
Ahmedshahi.
Attok.
Bhakar.
Cabool.
Derah.
Herat.
Isbahan.
Khoi.
Lahor.
Meshhed.
Multan.
Shikarpoor.

FATIMEE KHALEEFEHS—
Askalan.
Dimashk.

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Filisteen.
Iskendereeyeh, El-.
Kayrawan, El-.
Koos, Medeenet-.
Mahdeeyeh, El-.
Mansooreeyeh, El-.
Mekkeh.
Misr.
Moizzeeyeh, El-Kahirah-El-.
Sikilleeyeh.
Sikilleeyeh, Medeenet-.
Soor.
Tabareeyeh.
Tarabulus.

GHAZNAWEES—

Balkh.
Farwan.
Ghazneh.
Herah.
Joozjan.
Koor-Ghazneh.
Lahor.
Mohmoodpoor.
Neesaboor.
Weleeleh.
Welwaleez.

GOVERNORS OF SIJISTAN—

Bedah.
Reekenz.
Sijistan.

GREAT KAANS—

Kenjeh.
Tiflees.

HAMDANEES—

Filisteen.
Halab.
Hims.
Medeenet-es-Selam.
Mosil, El-.
Niseebeen.

HOUSE OF TIMUR—

Aberkooh.
Amul.
Arzenjan.
Astarabad.
Badakhshan.
Bukhara.
Damighan.
Demawend.
Dhafareyn.
Herat.
Huweyzeh.
Isbahan.
Kandahar.
Kashan.
Kazween.
Kerman.
Khoi.
Khuwarezm.
Lar.
Meshhed.
Oosh.
Samarkand.
Sebzewar.
Semnan.
Shebankarah.
Sheeraz
Sultaneeyeh.
Tebreez.
Urush.
Yezd.

IDREESEES—

Bedah.
Weleeleh.

IKHSHEEDEES—

Dimashk.
Filisteen.
Misr.

IMAMS OF YEMEN—

Aksara.
Saadeh.
Saná.
Taizz.

JAGATAI MONGOLS—

Bukhara.
Otrar.

JELAIRS—

Armeeniyeh.
Baghdad.
Basrah.
Halab.
Hamadhan.
Irbil.
Mosil.
Shamakhi.
Sheeraz.
Sultaneeyeh.
Tebreez.
Van.
Wasit.

KARA-KUYUNLI—

Baghdad.
Baran.
Deyr.
Hamadhan.
Jezeereh.
Lahijan.
Kashan.
Shamakhi.
Tebreez.

KERTS OF HERAT—

Herat, Beledet-.

KHANS OF THE GOLDEN HORDE—

Azak.
Azak, Beled-
Barjeen.
Bulghar.
Derbend.
Gulistan.
Gulistan, Beled-.
Gulistan, New-.
Hajji Tarkhan
Khuwarezm.
Krim.
Krim, New-.
Májir, New-.
Mohmoodabad.
Mukhshi.
Ordu.
Ordu Bazar.
Ordu, Great-.
Ordu, New-.
Selmas.
Serai.
Serai, Beled-.
Serai, Little-.
Serai, New-.
Shabiran.
Shamakhi.
Sighnak.
Ulus Bulghar.
Yangi-shahr.

KHAN OF KAZAN—

Ulus Bulghar.

KHANS OF KHOKAND—

Ferghaneh.
Khokand.

KHANS OF KHUWAREZM—
Khuwarezm.

KHANS OF THE KRIM—
Baghchih Serai.

KHANS OF TURKISTAN—
Bukhara.
Khujendeh.

KHAN OF WOLGA-BULGHAR—
Sawar.

KING OF CORDOVA—
Kurtubah.

KING OF DANIYEH—
Daniyeh.

KING OF MURSIYEH—
Mursiyeh.

LINE OF MOHAMUD SHAH INCHU—
Sheeraz.

LINE OF SHEYBAN—
Balkh.
Bukhara.
Herat.
Hissar.
Merw.
Samarkand.

MANGIT DYNASTY—
Bukhara.

MARWANEES—
Jezeereh, El-.
Mayyafarikeen.

MEMLOOK SULTANS—
Dimashk.
Halab.
Hamah.
Iskendereeyeh, El-.
Kahirah, El-.
Tarabulus.

MOGHAL EMPERORS—
Agrah.
Ahmedabad.
Ahmednagar.
Ajmir.
Akbarabad.
Akhtarnagar.
Alamgirpur.
Almorah.
Arkot.
Attok.
Aurungabad.
Azimabad.
Badaon.
Bairat.
Banaras.
Bareli.
Barhanpur.
Bengal.
Bhakar.
Bhilsa.
Bhirah.
Bijapur.
Bindrabun.
Cabool.
Champanir.
Chinapatan.
Dar-ul-Adl-Agrah.
Dar-ul-Islam.
Dar-ul-Khilafat.
Dar-ul-Tasuwwir.
Dehli.
Dogam.
Elichpur.
Farakhabad.
Fattehpur.

Gobindpur.
Golkanda.
Gwalior.
Hardwar.
Hasanabad.
Hissar Firuzah.
Ilahabas.
Imtiazgarh.
Islamabad.
Ittawah.
Jalandhar.
Jaunpur.
Jeypur.
Jehangirnagar.
Junagarh.
Kalanur.
Kalinjar.
Kalpi.
Kamarnagar.
Kambayat.
Kanauj.
Kandahar.
Kashmir.
Khujasta Bunyad.
Kila-i-Agrah.
Kora.
Lahor.
Lahri Bandar.
Lakhnau.
Maheswur.
Mandu.
Mahr Indrapur.
Mathera.
Mohamednagar.
Mominabad.
Moradabad.
Mukhsusabad.
Multan.
Murshidabad.
Mustaqar-ul-Khilafat.
Mustaqar-ul-Mulk.
Muzuffurgarh.
Nagor.
Najibabad.
Najafgarh
Narnol.
Nasratabad.
Oojein.
Patnah.
Pattan.
Saharanpur.
Sarangpur.
Shahjehanabad.
Shikar-ul-Gah.
Sholapur.
Sialkot.
Sirhind.
Sirong.
Sitapur.
Srinagar.
Surat.
Tandah.
Tatta.
Urdu-Zafar-Karin.
Zafarabad..
Zafarnagar.
Zafarpur.
Zinat-ul-Belad.

MONGOLS OF PERSIA—

Amul.
Ankooreeyeh.
Armeeniyeh.
Arrajan.
Artuk.
Arzen.
Arz-er-Room.
Arzenjan.

Baghdad.
Baibirt.
Baran, El-.
Barda'ah.
Basrah, El-.
Bekbek.
Damighan.
Eriwan.
Hamadhan.
Hilleh, El-.
Hisn.
Hisn Keyfa.
Irbil.
Jajerm.
Jezeereh, El-.
Joozjan.
Kara Ghaj.
Kashan.
Kashan, Medeenet-.
Kazeroon.
Kazween.
Kebeer Sheykh.
Keek.
Keez.
Kemnazar.
Kerman.
Kerman, Medeenet-.
Khalat, El-.
Kustmooneeyeh.
Lu-lueh.
Marideen.
Mosil, El-.
Mubarakeh, El-.
Nakhjewan.
Samsoon.
Samsoon, Medeenet-.
Saweh.
Sebzewar.
Seewas.
Shakan.
Sheeraz.
Sheerwan.
Shooster.
Sinjar.
Sooreen.
Sultaneeyeh.
Tebreez.
Tebreez, Medeenet-.
Tell Larus.
Tiflees.
Tokat.
Toorkan.
Wasit.
Yezd.
Zeydan.

MUDHAFFAREES—
Eydej.
Kashan.
Kazeroon.
Lar.
Shabiran.
Sheeraz.
Suk.
Yezd.

MURABITEEN EL-(ALMORAVIDES)
Aghmat.
Aghranatah.
Fas, Medeenet-.
Gharnatah.
Ishbeeleeyeh.
Kurtubah.
Kurtubah, Medeenet-.
Marrakush.
Marrakush, Medeenet-.
Mereeyeh, El-.
Mereeyeh, Medeenet-El-.
Mursiyeh.

Nool Lamtah.
Sijilmaseh.
Tilimsan.
Tilimsan, Medeenet-.

MUWAHHIDEEN, EL-(ALMOHADES)
Bejayeh.
Daniyeh.
Fas.
Marrakush.
Mursiyeh.
Sebteh.
Sebteh, Medeenet-.
Sijilmaseh.
Toonis.

OKEYLEES—
Mosil, El-.

OMMIADE DYNASTY—
Abrashahr.
Ælia.
Afreekiyeh.
Ahwaz, Sook-El-.
Amman.
Andalus, El-.
Ardesheer Khurrah.
Ardun, El-.
Armeeniyeh.
Azrabeijan.
Baal-békk.
Bab, El-.
Balkh.
Balkh-el-Beyda.
Basrah, El-.
Bihkubad-el-Asfal.
Darabjard.
Debil.
Destuwa.
Dimashk.
Furat, El-.
Hamadhan.
Herah.
Hims.
Istakhr.
Jayy.
Jezeereh, El-.
Jisr, El-.
Jundey Saboor.
Kerman.
Koofeh, El-.
Koomis.
Mahee.
Medhar, El-.
Menadhir.
Merw.
Meysan.
Misr-el-Fustat.
Mosil, El-.
Mubarákeh, El-.
Nahr Teera.
Rakkah, Er-.
Ramhurmuz.
Rayy, Er-.
Saboor.
Sarakhs.
Shameeyeh, Esh-.
Sijistan.
Soos, Es-.
Surrak.
Tabareeyeh.
Tanjeh.
Teymerah, Et-.
Wasit.

OTHMANLEE SULTANS—
Adreeneh.
Amid.
Arzeroom.
Ayasuloogh.

Azmeer.
Baghdad.
Brusa.
Dimashk.
Diarbekar.
Eriwan.
Fas.
Halab.
Islambol.
Jizair, El-.
Karatova.
Kenjeh.
Khanjeh.
Kustanteeneeyeh.
Mekkeh.
Misr.
Novaberda.
Novar.
Ruha.
Sakiz.
Saná.
Serai.
Serez.
Sidreh Keysee.
Skub.
Soor.
Tarabulus.
Tarabulus Gharb.
Tebreez.
Teereh.
Tiflees.
Tilimsan.
Toonis.
Van.

PATHAN KINGS—

Agrah.
Alwar.
Bhanpura.
Biana.
Chunar.
Daulatabad.
Dehli.
Dar-ul-Islam.
Dar-ul-Khilafat.
Deogir.
Dhar.
Ghazni.
Ghor.
Gwalior.
Hind.
Hissar.
Jahanpanah.
Kalinjar.
Kalpi.
Kerman.
Kutabadad.
Lahor.
Lakhnau.
Lakhnauti.
Multan.
Nagor.
Narnol.
Narwar.
Peshawer.
Rantambhor.
Sambhol.
Satgaon.
Shadiabad.
Shakk-i-Bakar.
Sharifabad.
Shirgarh.
Sind.
Sonargaon.
Sultanpur.
Tughlakpur.
Warangol.

SAFFAREES—

Arrajan.
Banjheer.
Bust, Medeenet-.
Faris.
Zerenj, Medeenet-.

SAMANEES—

Amul.
Akhseeket.
Balkh.
Benketh.
Bukhara.
Enderabeh.
Ferghaneh.
Kumm.
Maadin.
Mohammadeeyeh, El-.
Neesaboor.
Samarkand.
Shash, Esh-.

SELJOOKEES—

Ahwaz, El-.
Antakiyeh.
Arzenjan.
Arzenjan, Medeenet-.
Babirt, Maadin-.
Balkh.
Bardaseer.
Basrah, El-.
Hamadhan.
Isbahan.
Kaysareeyeh.
Kaysareeyeh, Medeenet-.
Kooniyeh.
Kooniyeh, Medeenet-.
Looridjan.
Lu-lueh.
Lu-lueh, Maadin-.
Lu-lueh, Medeenet-.
Medeenet-es-Selam.
Moaskar, El-.
Neesaboor.
Rayy, Er-.
Resht.
Sardis.
Seewas.

SERREDARIANS—

Astarabad.

SHAH OF KHUWAREZM—

Bamiyan.
Samarkand.
Shufoorkan.

SHAH OF MAZENDARAN.

Neesaboor.

SHEREEFS OF MOROCCO—

Fas.
Ketaweh, El-.
Marrakush.
Miknaseh.
Mohammadeeyeh, El-.
Ribat-el-Feth.
Sijilmaseh.
Suweyr, Es-.
Tetwan.

SULTANS OF BENGAL—

Firuzabad.
Ghiaspur.
Lakhnauti.
Muazamabad.
Satgaon.
Shahr-Nau.
Sonargaon.

TAHIREES—

Bukhara.
Bust.
Merw.

UNASCRIBED MOORISH—

Fas.
Fas, Medeenet-.
Marrakush.
Sebteh.
Sebteh, Medeenet-.
Sijilmaseh.
Sijilmaseh, Medeenet-.

UNCERTAIN KING OF MOROCCO—

Fas, Medeenet-.

URTUKEES—

Amid.
Duneysir.
Hisn, El-.
Keyfa.
Marideen.

ZIYAREES—

Amul.

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Notes on the mint towns and coins of the Mohamedans from earliest period to present time 1885.

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